The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

VOLUME XX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868. NUMBER 1035.

TERMS.

BY MAIL, $2 50 FOR 52 NUMBERS in advance.
" 1 50 " 26 " "
" 88 " 13 " after 3 mos.
" 3 00 " 52 " after 6 mos.
" 3 50 " 52 " "

Delivered in New York or Brooklyn, by carrier, $3 a year additional.

PAPERS are forwarded until an explicit order is received by the Publisher for their discontinuance, and full payment of all arrearages is made, as required by law.

No names *entered* on our books without the first payment in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, and to forward what is due for the coming year, with or without further reminder from this office.

THE RECEIPT of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the FIRST subscription. RECEIPTS for money remitted to RENEW subscriptions are attached to the wrapper of the paper; but when a postage-stamp is received, they will be sent by mail.

REMITTANCES must be made by POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, BANK CHECKS OR DRAFTS, OR REGISTERED LETTERS. Address

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
Box 2787,
New York City.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay for all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud

THE WIDEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The Independent.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

PER AGATE LINE, EACH INSERTION.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 time	75c.	1 time	75c.
4 times	(one month) 70c.	4 times	(one month) 70c.
13 "	(three months) 65c.	13 "	(three months) 65c.
26 "	(six ") 60c.	26 "	(six ") 60c.
52 "	(twelve ") 55c.	52 "	(twelve ") 55c.

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 time	75c.
4 times	(one month) 70c.
13 times	(three months) 65c.
26 times	(six ") 60c.
52 times	(twelve ") 55c.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.....ONE DOLLAR PER AGATE LINE, EACH TIME.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER NOTICES, Fifty cents a line.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, not exceeding four lines, 50 cents; over four, Twenty-five cents a line.

PAYMENTS FOR ADVERTISING must be made in advance.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
No. 3 Park Place, New York.

The Independent.

THE NEW BAPTIST VERSION, AND ITS REVIEWER.

BY REV. JOSEPH HAVEN, D.D.

In these days, when the different branches of the Christian Church are drawing toward a closer unity, whatever tends to widen the breach that separates Christian denominations is specially to be regretted. On this account it has been with no little regret that we have watched the progress of the work undertaken by a portion of the Baptists of this country—(we say a portion, for we believe the denomination as a whole has never lent its sanction to the undertaking)—to substitute for the common English version of the Bible one of their own. It is a work looking not toward unity and the coming together of the different branches of Christ's church; but toward their wider and more permanent divergence. And it is on this account chiefly that many, we doubt not, who would otherwise regard with favor any movement, judiciously made, to secure an improved version of the Scriptures, have from the first looked upon the present undertaking with no little distrust. Not that our present version is faultless. By no means. It might be much improved. In many respects, admirable as it is, it certainly needs revision. But the work of revision, when done, should be undertaken, not by any one denomination of Christians as such, much less in the interest of any one denomination, or sect, or dogma; but in the interest of the whole Christian Church, and by co-operation of the best scholars of Christendom, without regard to denominational lines or the doctrines of any sect or party.

It is precisely because the work to which we have referred is not of this broad and catholic character that we object to it. It is a work in the special interest of that portion of the Christian Church which believes in immersion as the one only and exclusive baptism. Its originators and chief promoters from the first have been of this denomination; and the substitution of the terms immerse, immersion, for the words baptize and baptism, wherever the latter occurs in the common English version, clearly indicates the design and animus of the undertaking.

Such a work could hardly hope to escape criticism, however well and carefully it might be done. But when, in addition to the prejudice which a purely sectarian movement of this kind is sure to encounter, the work, on examination, fails to satisfy the demands of good taste, or even average scholarship—but, on the contrary, proves to have been done in a slipshod and bungling manner—it is no wonder if, in the providence of God, some hard raps should befall it. And this has happened to the version in question. It has come to grief. A reviewer—one of the unimmersed unterrified—has been wickedly punching and puncturing it with a very sharp stick, till it will no longer hold water enough even for sprinkling, to say nothing of immersion.

The reviewer—Prof. Jewett, formerly of Amherst College, now of Salem, Mass.—is well known at the East as one of the most thorough and accomplished classical scholars of New England; familiar with the Greek language in its nicest shades of thought, and at the same time a thorough master of English. As a biblical student and critic he has few superiors; and among our professional scholars we hardly know of one more competent to the task of forming a correct and impartial judgment of a work such as that before us. And he has done the work *con amore*. In the most skillful and thorough manner, and with a blade of sharpest edge, he dissects the pretensions and lays open the mistakes and inconsistencies of the new version, till we wonder how scholars of any reputation should have done their work so crudely.

Professor Jewett objects to this version of the New Testament, 1, *as an English work*. Under this head he shows that, while modernizing the language of the common version in many cases, it still retains many of its obsolescent forms, and is thus inconsistent with itself; that many of its renderings are unintelligible to the common reader; that it frequently employs tautological expressions—as, from hence, from thence, from whence, etc.; that they have no law for the use of English relatives, using who and that indiscriminately, even in the same verse; that they are equally indiscriminate and lawless in the matter of English auxiliaries, saying "*are* come," "has come," "was come," etc., with no apparent law of selection; that, in like manner, they are without any rule for the sequence of English tenses, changing back and forth, from past to present, and present to past, in the same sentence, without rule or reason—as, *e. g.*, "I *perceived* that power *has gone* out of me," "Jesus *said* to those who *have believed* on him," etc.; that they are equally regardless of the proper use of the subjunctive and potential moods, employing the indicative as often as otherwise where doubt and futurity are both implied, and oscillating from future indicative to present subjunctive in the same passage and to express the same idea; finally, that they couple words indicating past time with present tenses, and the reverse—as, "In those days *comes*," etc., etc.

Professor Jewitt objects to this version, 2, as a *translation from the Greek:* showing that its renderings are often ambiguous, often servile, many times weak, or, for other reasons, infelicitous; that it is characterized by the utmost latitude of rendering, and is in not a few instances obviously incorrect in its translations. We have not space to give examples of these faults. It is sufficient to say the case is made out by the reviewer, under each specification, beyond all peradventure; and the reader, after carefully examining the twenty pages of evidence placed before him, will hardly be inclined to pronounce the judgment of the reviewer too severe when he declares the version to be, in sober reality, a disgrace to the scholarship of the day, an affront to the intelligence, liberality, and Christian learning of the church.

3. It is further objected to this version that it is evidently intended to be *an instrument of denominational propagandism*. This is apparent from the fact that "baptism" is supplanted by "immersion," "baptize" by "immerse," etc., and that this change is universal. In fact, as the reviewer shows, "this is *the only characteristic feature of the version, the only change from the common version which is carried persistently through*." The aim seems to be "to expunge from the New Testament *the very idea of baptism*, and substitute *immersion*—thus foreclosing all discussion.

In respect to this substitution the reviewer thus forcibly reasons: "According to their own declarations, ten thousand times repeated, has not this word (baptize) always had a definite meaning, which they have expressed by 'baptize,' and of which they have claimed a sort of denominational ownership, boasting of their title of 'Baptists,' and excluding all other branches of the Christian Church from the Lord's table on the ground that they were *unbaptized*? If 'baptize' has always been the exact equivalent of '*baptize*,' when did it lose its signification? When, how, by what process of defection, did it forfeit its ancient and honorable distinction, and come to mean something so different, so unlike its former signification, as to need to be impeached, and removed from office, and forever disqualified from presiding over the interests of a large and growing portion of the Church of Christ? . . . 'Baptism' is Greek anglicized; 'immersion' is Latin anglicized. The former is the language of the New Testament; the latter of the Roman forum. The former is the language of inspiration; the latter is of man's device. The former is *the thing itself;* the latter is what is *affirmed* to be its 'exact' equivalent. If, indeed, it is an exact equivalent, then why exchange the one for the other? And, if it is not an exact equivalent, then who are they who thus dare to pervert the Word of God by foisting into it the carnal teachings of man?"

We agree with the reviewer that, in some at least of its phases, "the case at issue is one between 'Baptists' and 'Immersionists.'" And we are much mistaken if there be not found many in that denomination too loyal to their own antecedents, too much alive to the permanent interests of that portion of Christ's church, too well versed in the languages of the Bible, too courteous to the Christian scholarship of the age, to accept the change thus forced upon them; to stultify their life-long professions, by forever disowning a designation which has hitherto been their pride and glory; to allow themselves to be thus unceremoniously thrust out of the 'Baptist Church,' and swept into the Church of the Immersionists. . . . We greatly err if all the good and wise men of that denomination tamely submit to see their standards thus trailed in the dust."

THE NEEDS OF THE CANVASS.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Ten thousand men are probably speaking at not less than five thousand public meetings held in the various States, with intent to secure the election of Grant and Colfax. As a veteran canvasser, I venture to submit to my younger brethren some hints bearing on the conduct of the canvass.

I. *Earnestness* is indispensable. Though men be amused, they are not convinced by any but speakers of profound, intelligent convictions. No stream can rise higher than its fountain; and no man ever yet made lasting converts to a cause that he had not thoroughly at heart.

II. *Precision of Statement* is most desirable. Loose, reckless statements, even though substantially true, are ineffective. A speaker who makes one incorrect assertion thereby destroys the force of others that are exactly true.

III. *The Finances* are a special object of Democratic assault and distortion. They are habitually exaggerating the amount of the National Debt, the annual cost of supporting the Government, and the burdens of Federal Taxation. They can be most effectively met at every point by speakers familiar with our recent financial history, and especially with Secretary McCulloch's last Annual Report, Commissioner Wells's letter to Allison, and Mr. Atkinson's Worcester speech. The facts that the Debt is at least Two Hundred Millions less than it was three years ago; that the Internal Taxes have meantime been reduced by more than fifty per cent.; that vast amounts have nevertheless been paid out for War Bounties, State Claims, War Damages, etc., etc.; and that the Annual Expenditures have steadily and rapidly decreased from the hour in which the Rebel armies surrendered, until they were less than Two Hundred and Thirty Millions in the last fiscal year, whereof at least Eighty Millions were paid for Mustering-out Bounties and other forms of National Debt, leaving the current cost of the Government less than One Hundred Millions in coin, which will be largely reduced in the year which commenced with July last—such facts will do more to secure votes to Grant and Colfax than the clearest demonstration that the Reconstruction Acts are wise, timely, and just.

IV. *The Greenback* dodge of paying a debt on interest by forcing the creditor to take instead a dishonored promise, not drawing interest, may be ventilated with great profit. Every conscience bears instinctive testimony that this is naked fraud. And, while the world is full of knaves, few of them are so reckless, so brazen, as to choose to stand forth public advocates of exposed, palpable knavery. The facts that every Greenback was, by the express terms of the Legal Tender Act, made fundable at the holder's option in Five-Twenties, whereof the interest was expressly payable in coin, and that all the revenue from imports was to be collected in coin, and was set apart to pay the interest aforesaid and at least one per cent. per annum of the *principal* of the National Debt, expose the Greenback swindle of Pendleton & Co. to the reprobation and scorn of every honest mind. Push those facts right into the public eye, and the revolt against the meditated fraud will be signal and efficacious.

V. *The Rebel Chiefs* have done an excellent work for us. Their premature yell of exultation and vengeance, when they ratified Seymour and Blair's nomination, and supposed it certain to succeed, has already given many votes to Grant and Colfax. The speeches of Howell Cobb, Wade Hampton, Toombs, Vance, etc., directly after Seymour's Triumph in Tammany Hall, are yet unknown to a large section of the voters. Let them be read and understood, and the votes of loyal men for the Democratic ticket will be fewer than they have ever yet been. The outlaws have since been schooled to "roar you as gently as 'twere a nightingale"; but their early speeches are on record, and cannot be blotted out. Let them be everywhere pressed upon public attention.

VI. *Huzzas* do not count in official returns of votes. Speeches that evoke continual shouts of applause or laughter often repel than win dubious, hesitating voters. Speeches have been made that were immensely cheered and admired, yet which lost votes to the side they favored. "Aim low!" says the commander to his green boys in battle. The canvasser has nothing to do with those who are already inflexibly committed either to his side or to the other. His work is to convince that small segment of the body politic who stand halting between two opinions that they ought to vote with him, not with his adversaries. This done is well done, though not a single shout has been elicited, and the hurrah boys condemn the speech as tedious.

—Men and brethren! think of these things! There are at least one hundred thousand set speeches yet to be made for Grant and Colfax before November. If they shall, in the average, each induce one hesitating voter to go with us, our victory must be overwhelming.

BIBLE LABORS AMONG THE PAPISTS.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN.

During the last year, the Massachusetts Bible Society commissioned a devoted Methodist minister to make explorations in the North End in Boston, to ascertain, and so far as possible to supply, the Bible wants of the people congregating there. His labors disclosed certain facts which we have undertaken to group together for the readers of The Independent.

This agent found his errand, that of the Bible circulater, a very pleasant introduction in almost all the families he visited. Of these there were more than two thousand; fifteen hundred being Irish Roman Catholics, thirty Portuguese, twenty-five Italian, and ten German Catholics. More than half the Catholic families visited were entirely destitute of the Bible; while of the six hundred Protestant families in the same sections only thirteen were without the Scriptures. He supplied eighty-four families that were wholly destitute, as follows: fourteen Protestant, four half-Protestant, all by gift; one Jewish and one Infidel, also by gift; and sixty-four Catholic, ten by sale and fifty-four by gift. Thirty-six individuals, entirely destitute were supplied, as follows: twelve Protestants, twenty-two Catholics, one Jew, and one Infidel.

The agent also distributed four or five thousand pages of religious tracts; conversed seriously with many families and individuals; prayed with many families, including ten Catholic families. He did not find many families that entirely neglected public worship, but many that had no religious home. He ascertained, also, that less than one-fifth of the Catholic heads of families can read; that many more males can read than females; that Catholic parents are generally interested in having their children educated; and that, except those lately emigrating, nearly every Catholic child with whom he conversed, and they were many, could read, and their parents were proud of it.

A very large proportion of the intemperance prevailing in those parts of the city explored is among the Irish Catholics. Not only do the men universally drink, but many of the women also, habitually. Michael Dorothy, a leading member of the Catholic Church, is doing great mischief by an enormous daily sale of intoxicating liquors. Men, women, and children, down to seven and even five years of age, throng his abominable store at all hours of the day. As might be expected, almost all of the distressing poverty is among the same class. The agent did not find a single family connected with a Congregationalist, Methodist, or Baptist Church wretchedly poor. The Protestants in Boston take care of their poor; the Catholics almost universally neglect theirs. This the poor Catholics admit.

These labors disclosed a striking difference in the views entertained by the Catholics respecting Protestant Christianity and Protestant Christians. Many have not the slightest confidence either in the Protestant Bible, churches, or Christians. Others have read both Protestant and Catholic Bibles, and think the difference slight between them; they say they have as much confidence in Protestant Christians as Catholics, if they do right. Some say that their priests forbid them to read the Bible and Protestant books and tracts, and threaten to punish them if they disobey. Others say they always read the tracts they receive from missionaries and others, and also read the Protestant Bible. Many Catholics on Charter and Commercial streets, and the courts and places leading from them, spoke very kindly of the late Dea. Thwing, who for some years visited them as a tract distributer. Catholics who have been servants in Protestant families always praise them, and are themselves less bigoted than others. They very much prefer to labor for Protestants, rather than Catholics.

Though many of the Catholics have Bibles, few of them read them. They read the prayer-book, the catechism, and the life of the Virgin Mary, and the lives of the saints far more. One Catholic had an illustrated Bible, for which he paid $21 seven years ago; but he had not read a line in it. They call Butler's Catechism the best. The *New York Ledger* and papers of that class are read with great avidity. They have much more faith in the inspiration of their priests than in that of the Word of God.

Catholics consider the worship and service of God most difficult. They say it is the hardest thing in the world to be a good Christian. They do not believe it is possible for any one to live in a state of entire readiness to die. With very rare exceptions, they appear to be grossly ignorant of experimental godliness, or the enjoyment of the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. Many were asked, "Do you love the Saviour?" or, "Do you love God?" The following were some of the answers: "Of course, I love my Saviour, and I love the blessed Virgin too." "We should be poor creatures indeed if we did not love the Saviour. Why should we not love him?" Many said: "I'll bet I do. I guess I do." "I try to." "I don't know." "I do the best I can; that is all I can do." "It is a hard thing to know." "Nobody can know."

But a very few Catholics with whom conversation was held expect to be admitted to heaven immediately after death. They say, if they do the best they can, they hope for purgatory. A serious and apparently devout young woman, of considerable intelligence, said that "she did not expect to be good enough to go to heaven immediately after death; but she hoped to be able to go to purgatory."

In this grouping we have largely made use of the very language of the agent, who in no case introduced himself as a Protestant minister, but merely as a Bible-agent. The facts are very interesting, and very sad. They give us an inside view of the Romanists that are crowding our great cities—ignorant, intemperate, poor, priest-ridden and priest-neglected, and yet held to their church with a tenacity which is unequaled. This is the population which in fifty years is to control this country, and wield its empire for the Roman Church. Let the prophecy ring in the ears of every Protestant who loves his country or his Master.

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT?

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

In time of peace, under the Constitution of the United States, there is no punishment provided for even the most treasonable utterances against the Government. Not until an overt act of war has been committed, or aid and comfort have been extended to the enemy in time of war, can an indictment be legally framed, and the conspirators tried and condemned according to their deserts. While this distinction releases all persons from the terrible liability of being punished for what in all hereditary governments is called "constructive treason"—by which is meant treason in intent or language, but not in deed—and is, perhaps, essential to the preservation of popular freedom of speech and of the press, it nevertheless may place the Government at sore disadvantage, as against those who would effect its overthrow by armed resistance. For it is not the blow that precedes the word, but the word the blow; and, before any considerable portion of the people can be induced to join in a treasonable outbreak, it is indispensable that they should first be stimulated by inflammatory appeals made to the eye and ear. Such appeals, made at every barbecue, on every platform, in almost every newspaper, in many a pulpit, from the judicial bench, in the legislative hall, and through various other channels, at the South, necessarily preceded the great rebellious uprising in that section of the country. Taking base advantage of the fact that contending armies are no longer in the field, and that a general amnesty has secured from all harm those who participated in that rebellion, the same incendiary methods are now resorted to by the leading Southern organs, all tending to insurrectionary violence and the subversion of all legitimate governmental authority. This would be cause of grave concern in every loyal breast, even if it were confined exclusively to the vanquished rebels; but, when it is either openly responded to or perfidiously connived at by a powerful political party at the North, it becomes yet more alarming, and foreshadows another bloody struggle for rebel supremacy, not over a separate confederacy, but over the whole country. The presidential election now pending transcends in interest and importance any of the great battles fought from that at Bull Run to Gettysburg; and the defeat of General Grant at the polls will be more perilous to the safety of the Republic and the stability of our free institutions than would his defeat have been at Vicksburg or Richmond.

There is no sign of loyalty on the part of the Southern white population, comprehensively considered. They are as lawless, as defiant, as foul-mouthed, as barbarous, as seditious in speech, purpose, and every-day action, as they were in 1860. There are three classes of persons among them whom they hold in utter contempt and execration—namely, the very few loyal Southern whites, Northern "carpet-baggers," and the emancipated slaves, now constitutionally recognized as American citizens; but the first of these are more bitterly hated, if possible, than either of the others. "I charge you this day," said B. H. Hill, in a speech recently made at Atlanta, Georgia, "as you honor your children, and your household, and your good name, and your posterity, never to suffer a single native renegade, that votes for the vassalage of these states, to darken your doors or speak to any member of your family." He then exultingly announced that in the Democratic party they had "a strong and a glorious party, with statesmen (!) at its head, and with correct principles (!) for its platform;" and in November it would surely be victorious. "Then, ah! then, what will become of you, ye isolated hypocrites? How will you escape the damnation of hell? [A voice: "There's no hell bad enough for 'em!"] That's what is coming! Oh! it is coming; thank God, it is coming—coming to the cheer of patriots and the dismay of traitors." Of course, by "traitors" are meant those at the South who refused to be rebels; and by "patriots" those who fired upon the national flag at Sumter and fought like demons for the dismemberment of the Union. At the same meeting, referring to the same loyal Southerners, Howell Cobb wished those who listened to his treasonable harangue to write down in their memories for all time to come the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which they regarded those men. "O heaven!" he exclaimed, "for some blistering words, that I might write infamy upon their foreheads, that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of heaven, scorned by the devil himself. Upon them there should be no mercy! Anathematize them! Drive them from the pale of social and political society! Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth!" The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* chimes in as follows: "Dig a social grave for their putrid carcasses, so deep that the earthquakes of ten centuries will not disturb their cursed bones!" At the Atlanta Seymour ratification meeting, J. B. Weems boasted that the result of Democratic success in the pending conflict would be "to expel from Georgia the entire brood of Northern vagrants, Northern rapscallions, and Northern paupers, and *the Southern miscreants* now infesting her"; and this sentiment was ratified by a rebel yell of delight. On the same occasion the pirate Semmes said: "The issue will have the effect to *drive from our midst* the hordes of adventurers who have swarmed upon us like vultures." The Mobile *Tribune* urges the formation of clubs in every city, town, and village of Alabama, for the purpose of "breaking up the loyal leagues, and driving the unprincipled political vagabonds and carpet-baggers from the state." One Ramsay tells his rebel auditors: "Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war *she was compelled to wage*, deserted her and joined her enemies. Let them be, like Arnold, forever accursed!" Wade Hampton deliriously shouts; "Carolina must be ruled by Carolinians. We swear by the Eternal God that this shall be the government of the white man!" The President of the South Carolinia Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus, on taking the chair, said: "Let us resolve before high heaven that the land which was once the home of the Huguenot and the Cavalier shall never be ruled by the Puritan and African!" And so, to give due enforcement to these declarations, a reign of terror has been instituted throughout the South; and the faithful Southern loyalist, and the enterprising Northern settler, and the inoffensive freedman, are subjected to wrongs and outrages of the most flagitious character, and in numerous and daily multiplying instances shot down like dogs. They have no rights which rebels are bound to respect. There is no civil or military power to which they may look for protection. Their situation is one of suffering and peril, which language is inadequate to describe; and the end is not yet.

Have we a government? If so, is it not false to its duty in not giving prompt and ample protection to these classes? What right has it to exact allegiance where it has not the power or the will to shield from harm those who are its loyal supporters? The truth is, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends over only those states which stood by it to put down the Rebellion; it is a rope of sand at the South. There loyalty is a crime, visited with impunity with open murder or sneaking assassination. There disloyalty is ostentatiously proclaimed, and "the lost cause" is regarded with admiration and hope. "I yield," says Wade Hampton, "to none in devotion to that lost cause for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as rebels or traitors." So, at a Seymour ratification meeting in New Orleans, one of the speakers, J. J. Williamson, said: "We arraign them in the name of our own dearly-beloved Confederate dead [cheers], whose bones are strewn all over the Northwest, killed in battle by the atrocious cruelty of the Radical Government." He naturally concluded by saying: "Let us lay our bones in Louisiana; and, if these scalawags and carpet-baggers remain, let's hunt them from the country." Addressing a rebel gathering with reference to the rebel dead, Howell Cobb said: "You go here, and I honor you for it, and scatter flowers over those graves. God bless you for it! They are the graves of good, true, honest, brave, noble, and generous men." Wade Hampton told a similar gathering that "he had in his possession the flag, shattered and torn, which they loved so well, and under which they had fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it, and he intended to keep it until they had a state again, to whose keeping he would commit it as one of the most cherished memories of their unfortunate cause." The Mobile *Tribune* declares: "If we are successful in the approaching contest, we shall regain all that we lost in the Lost Cause. We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us; and, turning that iron into brands of fire, hurl them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country." The Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Vindicator*, a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, says, in a boastful strain: "We are now in the building from which fluttered the first Confederate flag in Arkansas. The glory of that day has departed outwardly; but the memory of that morning on which we unfurled the Stars and Bars, in honor of Arkansas defending her honor by seceding, will never die." Pollard, the historian of the rebellion, says: "Men of the South should realize, in a profound historical sense, that the Confederate cause is to-day as much *a living, actual one as when the first battle of Manassas was fought*. It is an unconcluded, living cause." Gen. C. M. Battle, in a speech at Mobile, says: "The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. *It indorses the principles for which you battled.* I will not ask you to support Seymour and Blair, for they are the champions of constitutional liberty, *for which you have braved a hundred battles*." Finally—for similar citations might be made to any extent—a recent leading rebel member of the Georgia legislature encouragingly said: "The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue. The enemy presses us hard. But let us hold our position a little longer, and the Democracy of the North will be here to our assistance, and make victory perch upon our banners."

This is the South as she presents herself to-day: treasonable as ever in spirit and design; her hands red with the blood of men slain for their loyalty to the Constitution and Union; and waiting confidently for the consummation of her hellish purposes in the election of Seymour and Blair at the November election. Have we a government? As yet, not for her nor over her; not for her suffering loyal population, white or black. Nor is there any hope of the establishment of the Federal Government over the whole country so long as the perfidious occupant of the White House remains in power to baffle the will of Congress. His guilty career is almost ended; and in his place shall stand, by the flat of a mighty people, one who will see that the will of the people is obeyed, and that the laws are duly enforced in every part of the country in favor of justice and equal rights.

LATENT MEMORIES.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The total sum of the ideas, impressions, and experiences which form the mental history of each man, with the single exception of that which is consciously present to thought at any given moment, exists in the *latent* state. It is a familiar fact of experience that memory holds at least a large portion of this aggregate. Does it so hold the *whole* of it that nothing is irrecoverably lost from its grasp? A negative reply to this question admits of no proof, since the effort to prove it would virtually imply the conscious presence of the thing alleged to be forgotten.

Moreover, the laws of association, by which the different parts of life are firmly linked together, convert the mind into a delicate and complicated mechanism of keys, any one of which, being touched, may give forth a million of notes; and these again may be multiplied into other millions, and so on in continuous progression, till the ear of thought may perhaps hear all that thought ever held. These laws, working with more than electric speed, and always with the most perfect regularity, and withal inhering in the mind itself, preclude all accident, and all uncertainity about the operations of memory. One hardly knows how or where to fix the boundaries of a process conditioned, facilitated, and energized by such powerful laws.

Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain.
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise!
Each stamps its image as the other flies.

The numerous instances of remarkable memory familiar to the student of mental science indicate the vast resources of this faculty. The man, for example, who, being blindfolded, can play several games of chess with as many different antagonists—keeping in his mind's eye the exact position of all the pieces in each of these games—achieves what would be regarded as an impossibility if it had not been frequently done. Themistocles, an ancient Grecian, could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus could repeat the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius, one of the orators of Rome, after sitting a whole day at a public sale, could enumerate from memory all the things sold, their prices, and the names of all the purchasers. Ben Johnson could repeat, word for word, all that he had ever written; and indeed whole books that he had simply read. Seneca, the rhetorician, was able to repeat two thousand names in the exact order in which they had been spoken to him; and, on one occasion, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced in his hearing, he at once repeated the whole of them in a reversed order, beginning with the last verse and proceeding backward to the first. It is said of Pascal that he "forgot nothing of what he had read, heard, or seen." Sir William Hamilton, on whose authority we give the above facts, mentions the case of a young Corsican who could, without a moment's hesitation, repeat "thirty-six thousand names in the order in which he had heard them, and then reverse the order and proceed backward to the first"—being able to do this after the lapse of a whole year between the time of hearing the names and that of repeating them.

Dr. Abercrombie, in his Treatise on the Intellectual Powers, details the case of a lady who, in the last stages of a chronic disease, was carried from London to a lodging in the country. While here, her infant daughter was taken to visit her, and after a short interview carried back to town. The lady died a few days after; and the daughter grew up without any recollection of her mother till she was of mature age. At this time she happened to go into the very room in which her mother died, without knowing it to have been so. On entering the room, she started back with sudden agitation; and, when a friend who was with her asked for the cause, she replied: "I have a distinct impression of having been in this room before, and that a lady who lay in that corner leaned over me and wept." Some secret spring in the soul of that woman was touched; and in the twinkling of an eye her mind went back to a scene of her in fancy—a scene of mere *impressions* at the time, which, being recalled in the maturity of intelligence, appeared in the form of definite ideas. Such a case of resuscitated impressions strikingly evinces the latent power of memory.

Dr. Rush, who was a very critical observer of human nature, says that we often "observe in mad people an unexpected resuscitation of knowledge. Hence, we hear them describe past events, and speak in ancient or modern languages, or repeat long and interesting passages, none of which, we are sure, they were capable of recollecting in the natural and healthy state of their minds." He states the case of several Swedes and Germans, who, when dying, prayed in their native languages, though they had not used them for sixty years—indeed, had forgotten them from early childhood.

Sir William Hamilton describes the case of a French lady, who, being ill, spake when asleep in a language not a syllable of which did she understand when awake. The language was that of the nurse who had the care of this lady when she was an infant; and the words were such as would be used in teaching an infant child to talk. All these words were lost to her in health and when awake; and yet they were not absolutely lost, as proved by the fact that, being an invalid, she recalled them during the hours of sleep. Precisely how her mental nature was thus moved we cannot tell; yet the case is a clear example of an apparently extinct memory being suddenly restored. Words long forgotten flashed across the inner heavens of her spirit, conclusively showing that ideas, though buried in the soul, are not necessarily dead.

A very impressive illustration of this fact, given upon the authority of Coleridge, is that of a German servant girl, who could neither read nor write, yet who, during the attack of a nervous fever, was incessantly talking Latin, Greek, and Hebrew—in each of these languages uttering coherent and intelligent sentences. When a child, this girl had lived in the family of a learned man, who was in the habit of walking up and down a passage in his house into which the kitchen opened, and reading with a loud voice in these several languages. Upon examining his favorite books, the very sentences uttered amid the delirious ravings of this humble domestic were found to be contained therein; and this at once explained the marvel. The servant girl had heard these sentences as a mere succession of sounds, without attaching to them any meaning; and, though in the ordinary condition of her mind they were wholly lost to her, still, when disease supervened, and she became a raving maniac, some cord of her spiritual nature was brought into action, and in an instant the long-forgotten sounds, which she never understood, came rolling from her lips exactly as they had fallen upon her ears. This case, like the others already cited, shows that impressions once made upon the mind may exist for a long period in a latent state, and then be awakened and called forth into the field of consciousness.

Facts thus prove memory to be a vast power. Moving with the celerity of a seraph, and disinterring the past as if gifted with omniscience, it wings its way through distant scenes and distant times, connecting all the periods of our being in the unity of one conscious and continuous life. And, if such be memory here in this nascent and infantile state, what then may it not be, and what may it not do, when it shall soar in progressive expansion and enlargement through the ages of a coming eternity? Present facts form an august prophecy in respect to the future. We surely shall not forget the world whence we came, or fail to recognize ourselves as the identical beings who in that world passed through all the varying scenes of an earthly life. There is an ample provision in the very structure of the soul for that final review of which the Bible speaks, and to which it is constantly calling our earnest attention.

What we have to remember at the close of life and in the eternal state will depend upon the contents of our earthly history. Memory creates nothing, but simply reports what has been created. How we shall be affected by its keen and vigilant gaze, when life is closing or closed, is a question which deserves serious thought while that life is passing. Any act which we cannot review with satisfaction and pleasure is better omitted than done. Memory may be, though it need not be, our eternal misfortune. It is possible so to live as to make our memories pleasant in this world, and more so in that which is to come. If we do not thus live, the fault will be our own. Painful memories have their seat in sinful action.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

BY REV. H. L. WAYLAND.

No one reads with more pleasure than myself the genial communications which enrich the columns of The Independent over the signature "Penholder." But I cannot but feel that the writer has spoken hastily (in his letter of Sept. 1) in the paragraph relating to the course that should be pursued with the Indian tribes of the Plains. "Extermination," he says, "is a fierce word; but one experience of an Indian raid, with its fiendish horrors, brings philanthropic men and tender-hearted women to utter it."

I will not try to argue the matter upon abstract and general grounds; nor will I offer any opinion of my own in a matter where I know nothing except at second hand. But it chances that I enjoyed, a few days since, an interview with an old and valued friend, who was a member of one of the Indian commissions of last year, and whose name, if I felt at liberty to mention it, would give to his opinions the weight of an ultimate authority. Our conversation naturally turned upon the Indian troubles. "What are we to do with the Indians?" I asked. A gentleman who was present said: "Exterminate them!" "Better keep our treaties with them," said the General. He added: "A commission, acting in behalf of the United States, met the Indian chiefs last summer (or fall), and had a conference with them, resulting in a treaty, the provisions of which, if carried out, would have secured peace upon the Plains. The treaty was transmitted to Washington, and the members of the commission distinctly informed the Government that, if the treaty was not acted on and ratified, and if the appropriations needed for carrying it out were not made, there would be war on the Plains this summer. Nothing was done. The treaty was not taken up; or, if taken up, was not ratified, and no appropriations were made. As the result of this (whoever may be to blame) there *is* war on the Plains." "But is not the Government bound," it was asked, "to defend its citizens who go out and settle in the new territories, trusting to the national protection?" He replied: "But what if men go out (as hundreds and thousands have done) and settle, without shadow of right and in violation of express law, upon lands which belong to the Indians—lands which have never been ceded to the United States, and which, perhaps, have been expressly reserved and guaranteed to the tribes? The Indians drive them away; and, in so doing, often put them to death, and perhaps with all the horrors attendant upon barbarous warfare. But this liability the settler should consider before he encroaches on the Indian territory, in violation of the most express laws and treaties of the United States. "And how about the Pacific Railroad?" it was asked. "Have not the Indians torn up the track, and periled multitudes of lives?" He answered: "The United States, in the act providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, promised to extinguish the Indian titles in all the domain over which the road would pass. But they failed to do so. And so the road has been laid for hundreds of miles across land belonging to the Indians. They find that the treaties made with them are not regarded, and their rights not protected; their game is destroyed, their hunting-grounds ruined, and their means of living annihilated. Is it altogether strange that they take a wild, unreasoning revenge, by destroying the road which has produced these results?

"The whole course of our dealing with the Indians," he added, "has been marked by fraud and injustice." It was asked: "What means can be adopted to prevent the continuance of these practices?" He answered: "One means is to put an end to the present Indian Bureau, and place our dealings with the Indians in the hands of the army." "But," it was asked, "how would that remove the evil? Are there not unprincipled men in the army, as well as elsewhere?" He answered: "Yes; but there is not in the army an organized system of public plunder. The Indian ring is a body just as much organized, just as unprincipled and fraudulent, as is the whisky ring. And in the army there exist facilities for the detection of fraud."

Such were the sentiments of one who has given attention and study to the Indian problem, and who is at once a soldier, a jurist, and a man of high and humane spirit.

You, of course, understand that I have no desire to ignore or extenuate the lamentable character of the tragedies that have desolated so many peaceful and innocent homes. A savage war, kindled by the selfishness and fraudulence of a few unprincipled squatters, extends till it involves in its unspeakable horrors women and children dwelling far from the original seat of strife and utterly guiltless of all offense. But this is an inevitable accompaniment of war, whether savage or civilized. And, after all, we are compelled to ask at whose door shall we lay the blood of these unoffending travelers, these innocent women. Shall we lay it at the door of the debased savage, whose hands have shed the blood; or at the door of the white speculators and squatters, whose fraud was the original cause of war, and of the Government that failed to enforce and vindicate its own laws, its own treaties?

I am also disposed to inquire whether the acts of these savages upon the Western Plains very greatly exceed in point of atrocity and inexcusable guilt the horrors which daily and nightly startle the ear through all our Southern States, and upon which our Government looks with profound apathy.

Of course, the traditions and fictions about "the noble savage" have passed away. But the fact remains that the savage is an immortal creature of God; and that, in common with every class among mankind, no matter how degraded, he is entitled to justice. At least, before adopting the policy of extermination, let us try the (so far novel) experiment of treating them with justice and of keeping our treaties.

THE SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

BY REV. HORATIO N. POWERS, D

The Independent.

BOARDING THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

BY MISS AUGUSTA LARNED.

"Be you Miss Hopewell?" inquired a barefooted lad, stepping up to a young lady in black, who had just alighted from the cars, and appeared to be looking round her with the air of a stranger.

"Yes, that is my name."

"Wal, I had to come down to the store; and ma'am said I'd better be on the look-out for you."

"Oh! you are one of the Drastic boys, I take it."

"Yes, ma'am. My name's Rube Hingham."

"Mrs. Hingham's son, where I'm to board?"

"I kalkerlate. Now just step along here to the wagon, and I'll look after your trunk. I've come down in a poor sort of a rig to-day; but I guess we'll manage to git home in it."

Rube's bare feet pattered along the boards of the station platform to the far end, where stood his bony, rough horse, with nose almost touching the ground. The wagon was of the old-fashioned, springless sort, with a buffalo-robe laid over the seat.

"I thought I'd git my plunder in before hand, and then you and your traps could go on top. Your trunk don't heft a great deal, does it?"

"No; but I fear there is hardly room for it, with the rest of your load." Poor Miss Hopewell eyed the prospect dubiously. There were three plump bags of grain in the back of the wagon; and in front a large wash-boiler, that had been sent to the village for repairs, a jug of molasses, a new muck-shovel, and several joints of stove-pipe, besides Mrs. Hingham's spring bonnet, a pot of paint, and some grocery parcels filling the interior of the boiler.

"Don't you be skeered," said Rube, as he noticed the new teacher's expression. "I'll fix things all right and tight. There's a place under the seat for yer trunk, that I left a purpose."

At last, Miss Hopewell was stationed on top of the load, with no particular place for her feet; and Rube, hanging his low-clad legs over the side of the wagon-box gave a "Click, git-up!" to Dolly, who slowly wheeled out into the road, and broke into a mechanical jog-trot. Everything that was shakable about the old wagon and its contents began to shake and rattle in the craziest manner. Now and then they came to a hummock in the road; and then bang! bounce! ke-chug! went the whole establishment. These little surprises, and the uncertainty about her feet, made Miss Hopewell nervous at first; but she had the happy faculty of adjusting herself to circumstances, and soon began to notice with pleasure the blooming fields on either side of the way, skirted by pretty, round-topped hills.

"How far is it to Drastic, Reuben?"

"Two mile and a half, plump; and the school-house is a mile furder."

"That will give me a walk of two miles a day," said Miss Hopewell. "It is no more than I shall need for exercise. I suppose you attend school; don't you, Reuben?"

"Yes, ma'am, on rainy days, and by odd spells, when I ain't needed to home."

Occasionally, on a long up-hill piece, when old Dolly and the rattle of the loose things in the wagon became less confusing, Miss Hopewell fell into easy chat with her driver; and learned a good many facts concerning the neighborhood, and the character of her new scholars. She had found out that Mrs. Hingham was a widow, with four children, and carried on her farm herself, when Dolly and the old trap turned a corner, and Rube pointed out his home with the brier stick he used for a whip.

It was a new old house, that had been begun tea years before, and left unfinished. One entire wing and the front doorway, were rudely boarded up, to keep out the wind and rain. There was a touch of gingerbread smartness about the cornice and windows; and the first thin coat of white paint, put on as a priming, had worn off in large patches, giving a measly, disagreeable look to Miss Hopewell's new abode.

The front door-yard was enclosed by a miscrable old fence, patched and mended in every conceivable manner, to keep the pigs out. The front-gate was nailed up, and the little enclosure planted with potatoes.

Rube turned in at a side-gate, and drove through a chip-yard, profusely strewed with old litter, up to the kitchen-door. There, on the step, sat a little, sun-burnt girl, with her towy locks hanging down over her shoulders, and her dress "grinning," as the phrase goes, severely in the back.

"Ma'am," screamed the child through the open door, "*she's* come."

Presently Mrs. Hingham—a large, stout woman—issued forth, followed by the two youngest children, both boys, under seven; who appeared to own a suit of clothes between them, one being arrayed in the trowsers and the other in the jacket, with a picturesque length of shirt-flap appearing below it. The effect of this costume was increased by a thick coating of bread-and-molasses upon the boy's cheeks, which evidently was well baked on.

Mrs. Hingham had a hearty, cordial expression. She was barefooted, and wore a string of large gold beads around her ample neck. The few gray locks that still adorned her head were twisted in a tight wad at the back, and held in place by the tooth of an old comb. She was wiping her red arms on a tow apron when she came out.

"How *do* you do? I didn't much kalkerlate on your gettin' over to-day. Now, jest wait till I bring a cheer" (seeing Miss Hopewell vainly struggling to extricate her stiffened feet from the crevices into which she had at last wedged them). "This wagon's a dretful thing to git out on, for it haint got no step."

The chair was brought, and Miss Hopewell managed to alight, with waterproof and bag, while the children stood in round-eyed wonder to see her trunk disgorged.

"Walk right in," said Mrs. Hingham, leading the way to a very confused, close sitting-room. "You may lay by your things here, for supper's on the table."

"Could I wash my face somewhere?" inquired Miss Hopewell, rather timidly. "It feels dusty and uncomfortable, after my long ride."

"Law, yes. Water's cheap up here in Drastic." Mrs. Hingham laughed, in her easy way, as she led the schoolma'am to the kitchen sink—not a pleasant object—and poured from an old iron kettle a slop of muddy water. With two or three strokes of her stout arm at the pump-handle, the kettle was filled again with clean fluid.

"There, wash away," said she; "and I'll look for a clean towel."

Mrs. Hingham spoke as if the supply of clean towels in her establishment was altogether accidental. And it was, judging from the specimen of crash that hung against the wall, bearing many ancient prints of dirty little hands and faces, indulging the luxury of a dry rub.

"They're all in the wash, I do believe," said Mrs. Hingham, after she had rummaged some time in an old chest of drawers that stood in one corner of the kitchen; "but this will do jest as well." As she spoke, she tore off one end of a ragged sheet, and laid it over a chair-back.

Miss Hopewell dried her hot face on the coarse cotton, and sat down to supper. She tried to make a little conversation about "school"; but her appetite was by no means ravenous. The cracked dishes and plates were spattered about the table at all sorts of angles. There was fried pork, "for a relish," Mrs. Hingham said; sweet biscuits, glowing with saleratus; two kinds of cake, doughnuts, and dried-apple sauce. The little unwashed, uncombed boy and girl sat down in chairs a good bit from the table, and "hitched up." Rube came in with a strong scent of the stable about him, and took his place next to the new teacher, whose nervous headache was not improved by being on his windward side. Mrs. Hingham poured the tea under difficulties, holding her youngest hopeful on her lap, who exercised his stout limbs by making frequent dives into the middle of the table. There was no one in particular to help; and, when the younger members became too clamorous, Rube curtly admonished them with a "Shet up, there!" or, "Hold yer gab!"

When the meal was struggled through with, and it began to grow dusk, Miss Hopewell, pleading a headache, asked if she might go to her room.

"I haint got no spare chamber," said Mrs. Hingham; "but I s'pose you won't mind sleepin' with Sissy. Children are apt to kick; but a body soon gets used to it. I sleep with De Witt and Altemot; and sometimes we are all of a heap."

Mrs. Hingham laughed, as if this kind of horror was a very good joke. Poor Miss Hopewell could not raise the ghost of a smile in response. After all the annoyances and disgusts she had suffered, a little quiet and privacy seemed actually indispensable.

The apartment to which she was shown was very close and hot, with a mountainous feather-bed, covered by a patch-work quilt. There were no means of bathing in the room, and the windows, stifled with green paper-shades, refused to open—all but one, that did at last yield a few inches to the new teacher's strenuous efforts, and was kept up by the insertion of her hair-brush.

That night there was but little rest for Miss Hopewell's throbbing brain, while Sissy described all sorts of geometrical figures upon her chest and limbs.

"I cannot stay here! I shall die to stay here," thought she, with hot tears rushing to her eyes. Then came the picture of the young brother she was trying to help through college. "Dear Herbert! He must never know what I endure for his sake. Perhaps," she reflected, when calmer feelings had succeeded the first passionate outburst, "Drastic needs me. Perhaps I can do something for these Hinghams. Reuben has a good face, in spite of his uncouth way; and Mrs. Hingham seems kind-hearted, and might be influenced. There are missionaries of culture and manners as well as missionaries of religion. I have always thought it cowardly to run away from unpleasant things, when there is any hope of making them better."

So, toward morning, Miss Hopewell went to sleep, with Sissy's feet in the hollow of her side. She had decided to stay in Drastic.

She rose early, however; and, after dressing, went down to the kitchen, with a piece of soap and a towel in her hand, which she had found somewhere in the depths of her bag. Reuben was there on his knees, blowing up the fire in the stove.

"Good morning, Reuben."

Reuben stammered out some response to this unusual salutation, with a half blush. The neat ways and pretty looks of the schoolma'am made him feel insignificant; but, secretly, he admired her.

"Are you fond of flowers, Reuben?" inquired Miss Hopewell, thinking to make a little conversation, as she stood wiping her hands and looking at some sickly balsams that grew in a box on the window-sill.

"No, not pertickerler; though it does seem kind of spruce to see something bright round."

"That's what I think. I love flowers dearly; and, if you will make a bed, I promise to send to my Cousin Hannah for a package of seeds. We will enter into partnership. You shall do the digging and spading; I will perform my part by weeding and sowing. The profits shall be divided equally between us."

Reuben consented readily to this arrangement. It was rather pleasant to think of entering into partnership with the new schoolma'am on any terms.

Pretty soon Mrs. Hingham came down, followed by the two little boys, with fists in their sleepy eyes—their night-clothes not yet removed—just as they got out of bed.

"Let me dress little Altemot," said Miss Hopewell, "while you get breakfast."

"O law, no!" returned the easy mother. "He never gets his clothes on afore breakfast. It don't make a speck o' difference."

It did make a "speck o' difference," however, to Miss Hopewell; so she quietly carried her point.

"I should like to do it, Mrs. Hingham. It would give me pleasure, because it would remind me of the time when I used to care for my own little brother."

Altemot did not love water; he generally kicked and screamed when any application of it was made to his person. However, he was coaxed by the schoolma'am's pleasant way, and rather liked the feel of her soft hand, which patted his head and face gently—not after the manner of his mother, who generally scrubbed up his features against the nap.

By the time Altemot had become a bright and shining example of a clean boy, Sissy appeared, to have her dress hooked and her light hair braided, which was really pretty when put in order.

At breakfast, Reuben noticed that Miss Hopewell said "Please" and "Thank you," when she asked to be helped. He was less bearish and uncouth for having taken the observation.

After her first day at school—which on the whole, turned out better than she had expected—the new teacher came home through the woods; and, on her way, gathered a bunch of wild flowers, which she arranged very prettily with ferns and grasses, for the adornment of the supper-table. Mrs. Hingham wondered she had never before remarked "how handsome weeds are."

In the evening, Miss Hopewell brought down her work-basket, and the *Eastern Monthly*.

"There's a good story in this magazine, Reuben," said she; "and I thought you might enjoy reading it aloud."

Reuben complied, with some hesitation; but, the story proved so interesting, they all sat up later than usual. Miss Hopewell corrected Reuben two or three times, but not in a way to cause him any embarrassment.

That was the beginning of it; I can only hint at its results. Now you will hardly find anywhere a youth whose manners are better than Reuben Hingham's. Sissy is a tall, rosy-cheeked blonde, and helps to keep the house neat. The front entrance is at last finished. The front-yard is planted out to trees and flowers. There is a substantial fence before the house, and a good gate in it. And these changes, and more, may be referred back to boarding the schoolmistress.

SONNETS.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

I. NOAH.

The mandate came, and Noah sought his task.
Up rose the Ark. It grew and grew, but still
No signs of woe. The harvest glittered; hill
And valley smiled the same. Men paused to ask
Wherefore the Ark? But yet it grew and grew.
The sky still bore its bloom of mellow blue
And wreathed its silver; and, if frowns did form,
They sparkled in brief showers and balmy dew
Alone was left, or they but broke in storm
That raged and ended. The majestic Ark
At last was reared, and stood a shadow dark
O'er all the scene. Flowers made its sides a bank;
Vines muffled up its shape, and rank on rank
Of saplings towered to trees, that waved long years and sank.

II. THE ARK.

Moss greened the Ark, and men came there to see
The old weird monster as they would a cave.
Boys who had heard its hammers, gray and grave,
Now gazed. The first tree's acorn grew a tree,
And a young eagle built upon its top,
Until a century saw the old bird drop
And die with age. Unmarked it stood at length
As customed Ararat. And still its strength
Was touched not. Nigh two centuries passed, and yet
No signs of doom old Noah's vision met,
Nor the whole earth's. Men still went on their way.
"Behold the patriarch, bent with years and gray,
Like some old oak! What use his mossy Ark!"
Still reveling in their sins. At last the skies grew dark.

THE BELIEVER'S ROCK.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

"The Lord liveth; and blessed be my *Rock!*" With the same feeling that the half-drowned mariner, after struggling from the billows, plants his feet upon a jutting rock, and then calls out to his shipwrecked comrades to come up where he is, and find solid safety—with that same feeling does the grateful believer exclaim, "Blessed be my *Rock!*" It is both a declaration and a doxology. He finds a permanent support beneath his feet, and this rock of his salvation is worthy of all praise. Therefore, let God be praised! He magnifies the Lord himself, and calls on others to do the same. Having found strength for his weakness, support for his hours of trial, joy in affliction, and grace all-sufficient, he longs that every troubled, tempted, disappointed heart should come up and rest on the same unchangeable rock.

Every other support for the soul out of Christ is a delusion. One man rears his expectation on wealth. This is his "rock," and upon it he will build solid happiness. He is going to be happy in making it, happy in holding it, and happy in the luxuries it will purchase. "Other men don't know how to keep money or to use it," he complacently says; "but I mean to enjoy *mine*." He calls it *mine;* but in an unlooked for moment the coveted riches "take wings," like a swallow, and fly away. Even while they remained, they gave him no solid satisfaction. They did not fill up the terrible gaps and emptiness of the soul. Gold could not buy off disease, or secure good sleep, or quiet his heart-aches. Gold did not make the prospect of a dying pillow any the pleasanter.

"You must be a happy man," said a person to one of the millionaire Rothschilds. "*Me* happy!" replied the great banker, "when, just as I am going to dine, some one writes me a letter, 'If you don't send me £500 I will blow your brains out.' *Me* happy, when I have to sleep with pistols under my pillow!" Poor rich man! That was not a very solid satisfaction which he had put beneath his uneasy head. No man can say of wealth, Blessed be my rock! It is always with me; it satisfies every desire of my soul; it inspires a pure and holy joy; it will purchase for me a happy death-bed and a glorious immortality.

Nor dare any man say that of literary fame, or political honor, or social rank or earthly eminence of any kind. Napoleon's boasted "rock" proved to be but a fog-bank. What a contrast between the poor chafed and disappointed exile of St. Helena and the glorious old prisoner of Cæsar, who sang aloud in his cell, "I have fought a good fight! Henceforth there is laid up for me a *crown* of righteousness which the Lord will give me in that day!" Lord Byron, the petted idol of London drawing-rooms, never tasted an hour of such solid peace as the pious shepherd of Salisbury Plain did when he thanked God for his plain potatoes and salt. There is hardly a sadder verse in the whole English tongue than that which Byron addressed to his own weary, disappointed soul:

> "Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,
> Count o'er thy days from anguish free;
> And know, whatever thou hast been,
> 'Tis something *better*—*not to be!*"

What an awful thought that a human soul, in the very hight of its glory, should seek a refuge for its misery in annihilation! And the record of political preferments does not furnish any more encouragement for men to seek a *rock* of permanent satisfaction there. That successful statesman only spoke out a familiar truth when he replied to a friend who wished him a *Happy New Year*, "It had need to be a happier one than the last one has been; for I never saw one happy day in it."

Amid all such sorrowful confessions of the failure of rank, wealth, or honors to satisfy the human soul, we hear from tens of thousands the grateful thanksgiving, "The Lord liveth, and blessed be my *Rock!*" In many a hut of poverty, where contented piety has eaten its barley-loaf, and given God thanks; from many a chamber of sickness, where Christ has cheered the long wakeful nights; over many a little coffin, in which a darling child was sleeping; even in the valley of the death-shadow, have these joyful words been uttered. For a believer's trust in this world is on a rock; and his hope for eternity is on the same enduring "Rock of Ages." There is *only one* solid resting-place for us in all the universe. Everything else is quicksand. When any man takes God's Word for his guide, embraces Christ as his Saviour, rests on his atonement for pardon, leans on Jesus for support, and strives to live by Jesus as his model, then may he be said to be "founded on the rock." His support is immovable, and his "portion" is everlasting. If you ask such a man why he expects to be saved, his simple answer is, "Christ died for me, and his blood cleanseth from all sin." If you inquire of him whence he derives strength for the strain of daily life, its wrenching trials and temptations, and solace under daily disappointments, he can testify that down in the depths of his soul there is an underlying grace which Christ doth furnish. Christ underlies him as New Hamshire's granite does Mount Washington. If you take away the Divine Jesus from this man, you take away his hope, his peace, his strength, his joy amid trial, his character, his all. You make him poor indeed. The Lord still liveth; but he is no longer that man's "rock."

Reader, I point you to this everlasting rock-bed of comfort and of strength. If you are yet without Christ, you are yet without hope. You have many an uneasy, anxious moment, that no one knows of but yourself. There are still *more* anxious moments coming soon. A dying-bed will soon be spread for you. There is an hour coming when gold will be of no avail; and high station will not fright away the messenger of death. There is a storm coming that will wrench and try your moral foundations as the late earthquakes of Peru tried the foundations of cathedrals and of palaces. See to it that you are not grounded on a quick-sand. Dig deep, and lay your foundation on Christ, the everlasting Rock! And then, as the Lord liveth, you are safe.

"Your soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,
He'll never—no, never—no, never forsake."

HOOSIER GIRLS AND WABASH COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Independent:

If, in refusing to admit us to the recitation-rooms of Wabash College, the faculty had assured us that the institution was founded for the benefit of Western boys, to the exclusion of Western girls, and they did not possess the right to effect a change, we would have accepted their decision, and forever after held our peace. But, in view of the two weak, unsubstantial reasons they gave us, we feel constrained to argue the question in our public prints, hoping thereby to secure the sympathy of the generous and unprejudiced. (No, "sympathy" is not the word. The "*entire* faculty of Wabash" deeply sympathized with us; and yet coolly barred their doors against the *twenty-three* young ladies who asked for instruction. Sympathy was not the word. We meant *aid!*)

Personal friendship for the members of this faculty prompts me to desist from further criticism; but an *intense*, earnest desire for the education and advancement of the women of the West forbids the holding of my peace. Wherefore, I submit the following facts. At the weekly meeting of our embryo "Sorosis," (think of it—a Sorosis in embryo far out in Indiana) one of the members expressed the thought which had been haunting us for weeks: "How shall we secure a thorough classical education? The principal of the free school writes that she cannot return, and nothing remains but the Catholic school, already too influential." We were sitting in sight of "Old Wabash," under the shade of the royal trees by which it is surrounded. We thought of its cabinet, libraries, and philosophical apparatus; and, is it *strange* that we decided to ask to be admitted there? We thought the good president a progressive man; and, if we sent in a petition, they would not accuse us of as entire indifference to education as to suffrage. We remembered the prayers in the weekly meetings, that God would bless their institution and enlarge their members. We thought of the class of young ladies who desired admission. One, a young lady of acknowledged genius, a paid contributor to such magazines as *Our Young Folks* and *The Little Corporal;* all of them refined, intelligent girls, who would not in any manner lower the moral or literary standard of the college. Accordingly, we prepared the following request:

"*To the Faculty and Trustees of Wabash College:*

"The supply of instructors failing to meet their demand for instruction, the young ladies of Crawfordsville respectfully but earnestly ask for admission to Wabash College, thereby avoiding the Scylla of ignorance and the Charybdis of Catholicism.

"If you are not prepared to make a permanent change, why not try the experiment? We will conform to your course of study from the point of entrance."

This was signed by *twenty-three* young ladies, and a committee of three placed it in the hands of the president. He received us courteously, assured us that our request should not be lightly set aside, and intimated that some arrangement might be made. We hopefully left our interests in his care, and awaited the result. In three days the answer came, in these words:

"The faculty of Wabash College have carefully considered your petition to be admitted to the privileges of Wabash College, but feel constrained to answer in the *negative*, for two reasons. (1.) They would not feel justified in taking a step which changes the policy of the institution, without the direction of the board of trustees; and at the beginning of our term it would be very difficult to secure a meeting of the board. [This reason seemed plausible until we were informed that one of the members of the board, residing in our own city, and who desired our admission, had not been consulted.] (2.) We have not the accommodations for so great an enlargement of our academic department as your petition foreshadowed.

"*The entire faculty sympathize with you in your noble aspiration after a more thorough education,*" etc., etc.

These were the only reasons given. For these two reasons they deliberately conquered their "sympathy," and closed their doors, leaving us to wander in ignorance or into the folds of Catholicism, if we chose to do so. But such is not our choice.

In regard to the crowded recitation-rooms, every student we have met (some expressing regret at the loss of the refining influence of woman, others coolly assuring us that we would have metamorphosed the "college" into a high-school) has laughed at that reason.

However, granting both reasons valid, *they can be obviated*. The board must convene some time; and we hope to secure the means for the enlargement of their facilities. We have already collected enough to buy an additional bench.

Should other means fail, we might give a series of concerts, *similar* to the one we gave last commencement, the proceeds of which are to assist the young gentlemen of college *toward* a melodeon. Do not think we have laid down our arms. Unless some measures are taken whereby we can secure an education, that "twenty-three" will seem as a picket-guard in comparison with the grand army that will storm auld Wabash.

We *are not* discouraged. We *are* disappointed. We intend to become educated women, despite the unnatural *Alma Mater* that refuses to recognize her children. We feel that we have received another blow from the *maled* hand of prejudice; but the cause of woman has been advanced in our community. Good people see that these Christian gentlemen have refused to educate us on account of sex; and they are convinced that not yet are the rights of women fully recognized in Free America.

Not in anger, not in bitterness, do I write thus; but in "righteous indignation." I long to see our beautiful Western girls developing into the beauty of complete Christian womanhood. Hence it is, members of the faculty of Wabash College, that I again ask you to throw open your cabinet, libraries, and recitation-rooms to the daughters of the West. We feel that you have defrauded us of an inestimable privilege. Either convince us of our error or reverse your decision. Open your doors, and trust to Providence—in whose sight the soul of a woman is of as much value as that of a man—to send you the means for enlarging your buildings as you shall have occasion.

Look at the precedents afforded by other colleges, and judge if we are unreasonable. Above all, ask yourselves what is your duty to the girls of Indiana.

Lizzie M. Boynton.

DEDICATION HYMN.

BY CHARLES GOULD.

Here, in Thy temple, O, our God!
On all Thy people, let Thy power,
And light, and love be shed abroad,
While in this consecrated hour

We dedicate, with praise and prayer,
These altars and this church to Thee;
And may each waiting spirit share
Thy spirit, glorious Deity!

When sinners here shall seek Thy face,
Or here in prayer Thy people meet,
Hear Thou in Heaven, Thy dwelling-place,
And answer from Thy mercy-seat.

And as responsive to the cry
Of David's son Thy Spirit came
In light and glory from on high,
Kindling the pure Shekinah's flame,

Which bright beside the altar shone;
So now in Heaven Thy people hear,
So now from Heaven Thy people own,
And ever make Thy dwelling here!

LESSONS FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young has given some terribly bad lessons to the world, both by his system and his conduct. But he has said, and very likely tried to exemplify, some things which it would be well for the world to ponder.

Talking lately with an intelligent visitor from the East—and, of course, commending his system—he said: "We furnish to everybody here *five things* which your Eastern communities, and even your Christian churches, fail to give them: 1. Social position and standing; 2. A home; 3. Employment; 4. Amusement; and, 5. A fair interest in the products of their own labor." Explaining himself more fully, he added: "Every one here feels that he or she is cared for; every one has something to do, and the products or profits of what they do they feel are fairly shared by themselves; every one has a home; and for every one that amusement and relaxation which they need is provided by authority, and they are taught that it is not wrong to enjoy it. Look at most of your American communities," he continued, "especially in cities, and see what multitudes are without homes or social position; and, if employed, how little of fairness in the proportion they receive of the products of their labor. And, then, how do your good people frown upon amusements—if not always in the young, at least for older people; and so drive them to resorts where amusement is associated with vice, so that through the former they are trained to the latter!"

Who can deny that there are sad truths and startling lessons underlying these remarks of the leader of Mormonism? And, as first the *knowledge* and next the *consideration* of evils are the only steps to their cure and removal, do not these thoughts deserve to be pondered by every true patriot and Christian? Hair-splitting in theology and the artistic construction of creeds are "less than nothing and vanity," compared with the great practical problems thus opened for reflection.

1. *Social standing and position.* The *caste-spirit* is not confined to India and the Brahmins. It is seen in the hatred of the negro; in the denial to woman of so many of her rights; in the assumptions, alike silly and impudent, of what would call itself "aristocracy"—not "government *by the best*," as the etymology of the word signifies, but an affected superiority over the carpenter, or shoemaker, or butcher, for example, by those whose fathers—if they ever had any—were the same. And, in general, it is seen in the want of respect *to man as man*, and of the heartfelt kindness which is due and should be shown to all who are not utterly worthless and undeserving. "I am a man, and whatever is of interest to humanity interests me," is a sentiment which of old drew down the plaudits of the crowded theater. More of the same feeling, enlightened by divine truth and guided by the Divine Spirit, would recognize the proper standing of every one in the community; and, by giving each a place, enable him to cherish himself, and receive from others the respect belonging to it.

2. *A home.* Thousands and tens of thousands who are now *homeless* would to-day have *homes*, but for our extravagant standard of living! Many a dissipated young man owes his character, and many a solitary young woman her lonely and aimless existence, to the cost of modern housekeeping. And till fashion, and dress, and ambition to rival the richest in equipage and style of living shall have taken a far lower tone than they hold to-day the evil will still exist. Every instinct of the young and every good of the community point to early marriages; and such marriages are the pledge alike of personal happiness and of a healthful and joyous population, and so of a country's good. Who will press these considerations till a proper estimate of domestic blessedness shall lower the tone of popular expenditure, and stay the growing inroads of *single-life*, and thus *tend*, at least, to gather the generations that are coming forward more and more *into their own homes?*

3. *Employment.* How to give this to every one, and especially how to give it so that while all shall be employed all shall share fairly and in just proportion in the products and profits of labor—that, indeed, is one of the great problems of modern political economy. To solve it, or even to make plain the great elements of its solution, demands all the wisdom, benevolence, philanthropy, and religion that can be brought to bear upon it. "Phalanxes" have tried it, and failed. The "Shakers," on a small scale, have met some of its conditions, but only some. But modern society, especially in cities and large towns, is far, very far short of attaining it. Who will give time, and thought, and thorough discussion to a topic so important, so connected with the growth and comfort of families and the prosperity of the state? Let the subject be discussed, and plans suggested, and improvement made, till every community shall actually do what Brigham Young claims that he is doing—furnish all with employment, and fairly divide the product.

4. *Amusement.* But this opens so wide a subject that I will leave it for another paper.

J. L. M.

SCIENTIFIC.

Of over 2,000 gas-meters recently examined in Columbus, Ohio, but 248 were found to be exact. Of the remainder, 939 registered in favor of the company and 877 in favor of the consumer. As between the wet and dry meters, it was proved that the latter were the least reliable.

—The New York State Geological Society have got the skeleton of the Cohoes mastodon (discovered in 1866) mounted in their hall, in Albany; and it is really a "big thing," being nine and a quarter feet in hight, and its spinal column measuring twenty feet and a half in length.

—One of the lowest musical sounds which it is possible to distinguish is produced by muscular contractions. It is best heard by inserting the extremity of the finger gently into the ear, bringing at the same time the muscles of the hand into strong contraction. The note produced corresponds to 32 double vibrations in a second.

—It is a well-established fact that stars change their color. Sirius was described as a fiery red star by the ancients; some years ago it was a pure white, while it is now becoming of a decided green color. Capella was also called a red star by the ancients; it was afterward described as a yellow star, and is now bluish. Many other instances of change of color, though less decided, have been detected.

—The fire-ants of Brazil are small red insects, whose name is derived from their terrible bite, which produces the sensation of a coal of fire. Among some Amazonian tribes the Indian bridegroom is subjected to a curious test. On the day of his marriage, while the wedding festivities are going on, his hand is tied up in a paper bag filled with fire-ants. If he bears this torture smilingly he is considered fit for the trials of matrimony.

—The researches of Helmholtz, a distinguished German physiologist, show that the nervous fluid or wave, whatever it may be, travels at the rate of 97.1 feet per second. If, then, a man six feet high were to step on a nail, it would take a little less than an eighth of a second for the information to be carried by the sensor nerves to the brain, and for the order that the foot be lifted to be returned by the motor nerve to the suffering member.

—Carbolic acid, which is nothing more than the disinfectant and preserving element in smoke and creosote, is now coming into very extensive use as a purifying agent. It is used in a solution of one part to one hundred of water. No vegetable germs or insects can live where it is employed. For burns nothing is better than an application of this solution, on cotton, to the burn; or, if the skin is broken, the same diluted with an equal part of water.

—Late experiments of the effect of strychnine on rabbits show that, if artificial respiration be established, the convulsions cease, and are not renewed till the animal is left to breathe in the natural manner. If artificial respiration is kept up for several hours, the effect of the poison passes away. This method might perhaps be employed to save patients suffering from tetanus, produced either by wounds or poison, if some means could be devised to sustain artificial respiration for a long time.

—Mr. Moses G. Farmer recommends the thermo-electric pile as a substitute for acid or sulphate of copper batteries in electro-plating. He states that, as compared with Smee's battery, in actual experiment in electro-plating, his thermal battery produced the same effect for 28 cents that the former did for $6. Mr. Farmer uses German silver and an alloy of zinc and antimony for his couples. He finds this form of battery the best for medical use, being effective and cleanly, as it uses neither mercury nor acid. Ten to fifteen pairs are equivalent to a Smee, and twenty to forty to Grove cell.

—M. V. Poulet announces to the French Academy that he has discovered numerous infusoria in the air expired by children suffering with hooping cough. They are about one thousandth of an inch in length, and of a large slender cylindrical form. Thus the microscope is gradually unveiling the causes of disease, and so suggesting rational methods of treatment. Fungous growths have lately been found in the blood of persons suffering from neuralgia; also similar substances in the virus of poisonous snakes. When introduced into the human system, they multiply like the fungi of yeast, till they produce death.

—It is a curious circumstance that, while a damp atmosphere hinders the radiation of heat, it aids the transmission of light. If there be much moisture, the sky is clear and blue and distant objects are clearly seen. The explanation probably is that the large proportion of impurities in the air becomes soluble in the moisture of the air, or, becoming heavier by absorption, fall to the ground. If there be no dust in the air, as over plains of snow, or on the peak of Teneriffe, in consequence of the east winds, the air remains clear. Common salt, according to Bunsen, is always in the air, even at a distance from the coasts.

—We quote from the last number of *Silliman's Journal* a specimen of chemical nomenclature, not because we believe our readers will gain much information from it, but as a specimen of that myriosyllabic agglutinization that is sometimes indispensable in pure science. It beats any Choctaw that we have ever seen, and is surpassed only by an eighty syllabled Greek word of Aristophanes beginning with *lepad-*. It reads:

"Heintz concludes an exceedingly interesting(!) paper upon the compounds of trioxethylenamic (triglycolamic) acid, by comparing the constitution of its amids with that of urea. Examining the formula of ethylic trioxethylenamate (triglycolamic ether), it follows that trioxethylenammonamid (triglycolammonamid) prepared from it by the action of ammonia, is simply atamonia in which the three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by oxethylenammonium, a monad radical."

—The development theory assumes that by a gradual change one species is developed out of another. One of Agassiz's arguments against it is based on the fact that, while the points of difference between species are constant and often quite slight, each individual of these species goes often through a vast cycle of changes in its development before reaching its perfect state; and yet there is no shooting off at any stage, but the same unvarying steps. Thus not only do butterflies pass through the worm and chrysalis state, but hydiroids, etc., exhibit the phenomena of alternate generation—and, in fact, all animals in their embryo state pass through great changes of structure. Yet they are invariably true to their normal form, developing into it, and showing no tendency to branch off into other forms. It is denied by the disciples of Darwin that the permanence is such as is represented; and we will at another time give some of the facts which support their view.

—The French Society of Acclimatization has paid considerable attention to the attempt to rear the ostrich, the feathers of which are so valuable. The park at Grenoble has reared several ostriches; but a disease attacks their legs, making them unable to stand. At the Cape of Good Hope the attempt has been quite successful; but the feathers are worth less than those raised where the birds cannot injure their feathers by running among woods and thorns. At Madrid several generations of ostriches have been reared. A Bureau of Acclimatization is one of our own necessities, and should be attached to the Department of Agriculture. Our own territory now embraces every variety of climate, and civilization has hardly begun to utilize the valuable animals and plants of the globe. Who knows how valuable the musk ox of the North might be in Alaska, or how many fowls might be added to the few which we now domesticate? Besides this, something more than the mere careless distribution of seeds and cuttings is necessary to introduce the cultivation of well-known Eastern grains and spices; while in the forests of Brazil, or the wilds of Africa, are no doubt a multitude of vegetable growths that would add greatly to our comfort and wealth. Give us a Bureau of Acclimatization.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

—Serious difficulties have overtaken the Presbyterian mission in Formosa. A Chinese convert has been stoned to death, a native catechist is in prison, and a mission chapel has been destroyed.

—The Roman Catholics claim over 100,000 converts in Tonquin. The influence of France prevents a general persecution. The apostolic vicar confirmed over 4,000 last year, in a tour of five months among the two southern provinces.

—The *Christian Instructor* says: "On the return of the anniversary of his marriage, a short time since, his highness, the Maharajah Dhuleep, presented to the Rev. Dr. Lansing his annual gift for the mission of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt, amounting, as usual, to one thousand pounds."

—The Baptist churches in Sweden received during the last year 850 members by baptism. Nine new churches were formed, and the total number of Baptists in Sweden was 7,478, in 191 churches. This, however, does not give the whole number of those baptized during the year, as many of the churches have not sent their statistics. A great drawback to the increase of the denomination arises from the emigration of many members to America. The First church in Stockholm has already lost about 100 by emigration. In Skane there had been a great revival, and one brother had baptized over 200 in seven months.

—The cathedral built by Bishop Wilson in Calcutta has come entirely under the influence of the Ritualists. Of late there has been witnessed the surpliced priest listening now to the confession of his brother priest, now to that of native Christian penitents kneeling or lying at his feet, followed by absolution as given in the service for the sick. Were English "priests" only concerned, we might pass the matter by with a smile. But the natives have become infected; and one of the preachers, Pundit Nehemiah, has become the apostle of a new Puseyite sect, and published his "Tract No. I." Bishop Milman, by his indecision, is strengthening the hands of Attitudinarians, striving to satisfy both parties by his contradictory letters.

—On Sunday, June 26th, the American consul came into the neighborhood of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, expecting Sunday was still a lucky day with the Hovas. But the government refused to escort him into the city till the holy day was over; and on Monday morning an escort and military band brought him in before the court, which had just adopted the Christian religion and the Christian Sabbath. Thirty Romish priests, besides "sisters of mercy," are in Antananarivo, and attempting to take advantage of the new movement. The depressed state of their congregations led them to insert a clause in the French treaty under consideration that "the queen would bless their congregations"; but the government amended it so that it reads that she "shall *protect* their congregations."

—In a letter from Palestine, Dr. Bellows quotes the opinion of Mr. Wilkinson, a missionary of an English society for the conversion of the Jews, that the doctrine of the Trinity is the most serious obstacle to their conversion. Dr. Bellows proceeds to urge that Unitarians have a special fulcrum for working among both Jews and Mohammedans, who are already monotheistic. He seems to believe that this doctrine of the tripersonality of God is the great reason why missionary success has been greater among pagans than among those who approximate more closely to a Christian faith. Dr. Bellows somewhat drily adds: "Unitarians, were their zeal equal to the purity of their doctrine, would be the most successful missionaries in the world. What a favorable reaction might not be expected from successful foreign missions upon our religious and church life at home!" To understand the force of his words, it must be remembered that the denomination sustains a solitary ordained missionary in India.

—A San Francisco correspondent of *The Observer* gives a sketch of the history of the mission to the Chinese of California. From it we learn that the mission was established in 1852, by Mr. Spear; and the chapel, costing with the ground $32,000, was built soon after. He organized a small Presbyterian church, and left in 1857, when the mission was suspended for two years. In 1859 Rev. A. W. Loomis, who had labored six years in China, took charge of the mission, and has remained ever since; and his church has a membership of 16, of whom six had embraced Christianity in China. This indicates that the mission has taken but very slight hold on the Chinese of this country, and something more efficient seems needed. The San Francisco Ministerial Union discussed at a late meeting the question of "Our Duty to the Chinese of California"; but we learn from the San Francisco papers nothing of practical import that resulted, unless it be the consumption of a Chinese dinner, provided with the dishes and chop-sticks peculiar to the Flowery Land.

—The telegraph tells us that persecution has broken out again in Japan, and that 150 native Christians were recently taken from the city of Nagasaki and drowned by order of the Mikado, and a thousand more sent to work in the mines, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the foreign ministers. The *Evening Post* asks: "Whence did these 150 Japanese Christians come?" and expresses surprise to learn that they have survived the persecutions 250 years ago, and their supposed extinction 228 years since. The *Christian Standard* thinks it hardly possible that descendants from the converts of the Catholic missionaries can still exist. The modern history of Catholic missions in Japan is not familiar; and we therefore epitomize its facts for our readers. With a remarkable forecasting sagacity, Gregory XVI. erected, in 1846, a vicariate apostolic of Japan and the adjacent islands. Missionaries were kept on the watch for an entrance into the country; but did not succeed till, in 1858, a missioner acted as interpreter to the French plenipotentiary. Churches were erected for foreign residents, and

The Children's Column.

WILLIE.

BY MRS. M. E. DODGE.

Tiny-year-old Willie, bare-footed Willie,
Willie, with hair in a golden-thread tangle;
Tottering Willie, self-helping Willie,
Child in whom sweetness and poverty wrangle;

Willie, with eyes that might well meet an angel's;
Willie, whose glances tell of the street;
Willie, with brow where a moonbeam is dwelling;
Willie, with dusty, venturesome feet;

Willie, with dimpled hands catching at sunbeams;
Willie, who plays in the dirt all day;
Willie, whose laughter is sweeter than music;
Willie, with many an ill-bred way;

Willie, whose mother toils in my kitchen;
Willie, whose father carried a hod;
Willie, whose childish disdain is bolder
Than the pride of the emperor, favored by God—

Why dost thou knock at my heart, little pauper,
Bidding me love thee, entering there,
Sitting beside little cherubs who blessed me,
With thy manner half saucy, half debonair?

With the garments all tattered and soiled, little Willie,
Thy face all begrimed? 'Tis not fitting, you know—
Velvets and laces are mine, naughty Willie,
And poor little boys should not come to me so.

The cherub intruder, still wickedly smiling,
And, ah! what a shout! (Is he laughing at me?
He surely can't take in a word I am saying)
Now rushes upon me, and climbs to my knee.

And, though he is silent, I hear him quite plainly—
The listening hearts a baby can speak—
He tells me (while velvet and rags are blending
And his unkempt hair is brushing my cheek):

"I'm a poor little fellow, with no one to teach me;
But my soul is a new one—fresh from God,
And he gave it something so brave and holy
It never can turn to an earthly clod.

"What though the gifts of the purse are denied me,
Poverty need not look out of my eyes;
Though it surround me, the bright world beyond it
Neither its warmth nor its beauty denies.

"The birds never sing, 'Little Willie is ragged!'
Nor the flowers, 'He will soil us! Take him away!'
But they're glad when I happen to look and to listen,
And the sky is above me night and day.

"Did God make you richer because you were better?
And what if my mother *does* cook for you,
Isn't she cheerful? With half her trials
Would you be as patient, and willing, and true?

"And what if my father, with hod and trowel,
Carried and toiled the whole day long,
Didn't he comfort my mother and love her?
Didn't he cheer her with joke and song?

"I never saw him. One bright autumn morning,
Just three years ago, he went to the war—
Went out to battle for you and your country;
And then—he never came home any more.

"Nevermore labored with hod and with trowel,
Never came back with his joke and his song;
Mother would know only working and weeping
If I were not sunny, and careless, and strong.

"She chides me and kisses me, beats me and blesses,
And prays to the saints that her boy may be good;
But for work, she would keep me as fresh as a daisy,
Not ragged and soiled, in my babyhood."

Say no more, Willie! Mock me and love me!
Into my heart enter blithesomely still.
Bright little soldier's boy, poor little worker's boy,
Shame to the coward who uses thee ill!

PEARL'S VICTORY.

BY MAY WYLLIS.

What had chased the sunlight from Pearl's blue eyes, the smiles from her childish mouth, that bright Sabbath morning? Why did she linger on the topmost stair, reluctant to venture down? Usually, Pearl would spring down the stairs "quicker than a squirrel would run down a tree"—so her brother, Fred, was accustomed to say. But then one could not take for earnest true everything he said, especially when he said anything about Pearl; for, Pearl being his only sister and six years younger than himself, he was apt to think she could do things a little better and a little quicker than any other boy's sister he knew of.

Fred doted on Pearl—that is, he loved her so much that, when she laughed and was happy, he was happy and laughed too; when she cried, he looked as if he wanted to, though, of course, being such a big boy, he would not do it; but would content himself with putting his arm around her neck, which meant everything to her.

On this particular morning, after he had waited in the drawing-room for her until he was sure he should be late at the Sabbath-school, he opened the door at the foot of the stairs, and called, "Pearl, if you don't come down in one minute and fifty-nine seconds I"—

"Why do you not finish your terrible threat, Master Fred?"

But he is already by Pearl's side, who, sitting on the topmost stair is crying most piteously.

"Why, my little White Pearl, what is the matter? Don't you know that you are flooding the entry, that already your tears have reached the tenth stair, and there are only two more before you and I shall escape a narrow chance of drowning. Come, Pearl, tell me what you wish, and I will give it to you, if I have to give you Lion and the Spaniel too. Of course, you wouldn't take them, though; would you, now?" and the boy laughed roguishly. Usually successful in his attempts to bring back the smiles to the lips of his little sister, he was somewhat troubled to find that his efforts were in vain; and, as he could do nothing else, he took her hand and led her down into the drawing-room, where their mother was seated, reading. "Mother, didn't you tell me there was never going to be another flood? I would like to know what this is the sign of," and he led Pearl to her mother's side.

Laying down her book, she drew the grieved child closer to her. "Is Pearl afraid to do what she knows to be right; or is she sorry that she will lose the prize, and so thinks she will not tell that the prize is hers by unfair means?

"Oh! mamma, not that; but it was so wrong."

To Fred's look of questioning wonder Mrs. Leigh replied, in a few words, "that upon the last Sabbath Pearl, in reciting her verses, had hesitated twice, and the girl by her side had prompted her, unnoticed by Miss Dudley; that at the end of school, when her teacher announced that Pearl Leigh was the one who had recited the given number of verses without being prompted once, Pearl's mouth was shut tight, and never said, I was prompted." Her sensitive conscience had said "Wrong, wrong!" to her all the week; and finally, the sweet child said, "I will tell mamma."

With loving, gentle words did Mrs. Leigh lead her to the resolve to tell her teacher all about it; and, as the time drew near, she almost refused to be comforted.

Poor little Pearl!

"Is that all? Why, Pearl! I surely thought your pet kitten was dead; and I was just thinking that we would have a torchlight procession and bury it in style to-morrow. Wouldn't we have a grand time? Say, aren't you almost sorry she isn't dead? Now, little sister, I say, the prize is yours, fair and square; for you couldn't help being told, and, of course, you would have thought of it if she had not told you. So, I say, the prize is yours, and don't you tell Miss Dudley anything about it."

Pearl shook her head at his doubtful logic; while Mrs. Leigh whispered, "Remember this morning's verse, 'Him that overcometh shall inherit all things.'"

"I will, mamma, I will. And won't Jesus love me just as much as he did before?"

"Yes, darling. He loves those who have sinned, and are sorry, as much as those who have never sinned."

Pearl did not say much. But Fred tried all the way to school to divert her thoughts; and, as he left her to go to his class, he stooped down and whispered, "There is no need of telling." But the look of wonder and sorrow on Pearl's pure face, as she raised it to his, made his cheek burn and his eye droop.

"Ah! here comes Pearl; we are waiting for you, my dear. I have brought the prize, and we are all so glad that it is yours." And, as Miss Dudley spoke, she took from its wrappings a richly-bound Bible, and handed it to Pearl. The child's blue eyes filled with tears as she drew back.

"Miss Dudley, please don't say so; I was prompted twice last Sabbath." Pearl's face was buried in her hands, and her companions looked sorrowfully at her. Miss Dudley tried to soothe the sorrowing child, who almost refused to be comforted; but it was not until she found herself alone with her kind teacher that she could tell her how she was sorry not so much to lose the prize as that she had grieved the Saviour. Pearl never looked lovelier, so thought Miss Dudley, than when she raised her pure, sweet face to hers, and asked, "Do you think He will forgive me?"

One day, not long after this, if one had looked out from a window on St. Clair street, one might have seen Fred, with three other boys, passing slowly up the street. Laughing, were they? Yes. Talking, were they? Yes. Smoking, were they? Ah! would we could say "No." But "Yes" must be the answer; and now and then, ringing out on the sweet air, could be heard such words as Fred would have shuddered to have had come to Pearl's ears.

"Hilloa, Fred," suddenly spoke up one of the larger boys; "your gov'ner is coming." Quick as a flash the cigar was in the street, and a prancing horse had trampled it under foot. But Fred's eye drooped as his father passed; for he knew that his father had taken in at a glance his companions, and he was conscious they were not such as he would approve. As soon as possible after this, while his comrades had stepped into a saloon to obtain a fresh supply of cigars, Fred slipped away from them and returned home.

That evening, while Pearl, in her little, loving way, sitting in his lap, was telling him about some school-friends of hers, he received a summons to his father's library. "Come back soon," said Pearl, as he left her, to meet his father.

"Sit down, my son," and Mr. Leigh pushed a chair toward him, as he entered. With a little hesitation, Fred took the proffered seat. "Who were those boys with you, this afternoon, when I met you on St. Clair street?"

"Tom Seymour, Charley Harris, and Ed. White. Why, father?"

"Do you not know, my son, without my telling you?" As he paused for a reply, Fred's cheeks took the color of the crimson curtains. "Although you were not smoking, and I heard no low, wicked word from your lips, yet, my son, are you proud of such companions? Do you wish to be numbered with them? Although you may be free from their bad habits now, how long will it be before you will be corrupted, if you continue to go with them?"

But Fred's lips were shut tight. "How can I tell him," thought he, "that I too was smoking, and that I went the other evening to play billiards with these same low fellows?"

At this moment a gentleman, who wished to see his father on business, was ushered into the library; so Fred left his father's presence, with a weight on his conscience like so much lead.

When he went back, Pearl resumed her story; but, seeing that Fred hardly replied, she laid her cool cheek against his burning one, and wound one little arm about his neck, until she fell asleep.

As Fred looked at her innocent little face, he thought, "What a coward I am! Here, only last Sabbath, Pearl did what to her must have been a great deal harder than telling father that I have been smoking, and cutting up generally; and she faced the music well, too. What a coward I am; and yesterday I would have whipped a boy that dared call me that. But how can I tell him? He will never trust me again." And the poor boy, laying Pearl on the sofa, walked the room.

Suddenly a change came over him.

"I will do it, if he never trusts me again. And I will promise him never to have anything more to do with those low fellows, or any like them."

And Fred's eye flashed, as he closed his soliloquy by saying:

"I will see if Pearl will beat me. She conquered, and I will."

An hour later, and Fred left his father's presence with a light heart and cheerful step. But he never forgot his father's last words to him that night, after he had told him how far he had wandered from the right way; how he meant, God helping him, to wander no more; and how Pearl's example had led him to make the confession.

"Our Pearl is a pearl of rare and wondrous beauty, my son. But there is a 'pearl of exceeding price,' which I hope my boy will seek; for, with it once in his possession, he will be able to overcome and overcome, until he shall inherit all things. Good night."

That night Mr. and Mrs. Leigh stood at the bedside of their sleeping child; and, thanking God for the pearl entrusted to their keeping, prayed that it might never lose its luster.

Selections.

A GREAT MAN.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own
For neither praise nor pelf:
Content to know, and be unknown
Whole in himself.

Strong is that man, he only strong,
To whose well-ordered will belong,
For service and delight,
All powers that, in the face of Wrong,
Establish Right.

And free he is, and only he,
Who, from his tyrant passions free,
By Fortune undismayed,
Hath power upon himself, to be
By himself obeyed

If such a man there be, where'er
Beneath the sun and moon he fare,
He cannot fare amiss.
Great Nature hath him in her care,
Her cause is his:

Who holds by everlasting law
Which neither chance and change can flaw:
Whose steadfast course is one
With whatsoever forces draw
The ages on:

Who hath not bowed his head
To base Occasion: nor, in dread
Of Duty, shunned her eye:
Not truckled to lond times: nor wed
His heart to a lie:

Nor feared to follow, in the offense
Of false opinions, his own sense
Of justice unsubdued:
Nor shrunk from any consequence
Of doing good.

He looks his Angel in the face
Without a blush: nor heeds disgrace,
Whom naught disgraceful done
Disgraces. Who knows knothing base
Fears nothing known.

Not morseled out from day to day
In feverish wishes, nor the prey
Of hours that have no plan,
His life is whole, to give away
To God and man.

For though he lived aloof from ken,
The world's unwitnessed denizen,
The love within him stirs
Abroad, and with the hearts of men
His own confers:

The judge upon the justice-seat;
The brown-backed beggar in the street;
The spinner in the sun;
The reapers reaping in the wheat;
The wan-checked nun

In cloister cold; the prisoner lean
In lightless den; the robed queen;
Even the youth who waits,
Hiding the knife, to glide unseen
Between the gates;—

He nothing human alien deems
Unto himself, nor disesteems
Man's meanest claim upon him:
And, where he walks, the mere sunbeams
Drop blessings on him;

Because they know him Nature's friend,
Over them she doth delight to tend
With loving-kindness ever,
Helping and heartening to the end
His high endeavor,

Therefore, though mortal made, he can
Work miracles. The uncommon man
Leaves nothing commonplace.
He is the marvelous. To span
The abyss of space,

The orb of time is his by faith,
And his, whilst breathing human breath,
To taste, before he dies,
The deep eventual calm of death,
Life's latest prize.

If such a man there be, where'er
Beneath the sun and moon he fare,
He doth not fare alone.
He goeth girt with cohorts, powers,
The monarch of his manful hours,
Whose mind's his throne.

He owes no homage to the sun;
There's nothing he need seek or shun;
All things are his by right;
He is his own posterity;
His future in himself doth lie;
His soul's his light.

Lord of a lo[illegible] life is he,
Lofully living, though he be
Of lowly birth; though poor,
He lacks not wealth; nor high degree
In state obscure.

The merely great are, all in all,
No more than what the merely small
Esteem them. Man's opinions
Neither conferred, nor can recall,
This man's dominion.

HARD LOT OF THE SWISS WOMEN

The Swiss are not neat. They are not offensively uncleanly in their homes. On Sundays and holidays, their gala attire—varying much in the different cantons—though sometimes grotesque, indicates great regard for personal appearance, and in some quarters is even beautiful. On working days, the men are decently clad, and nothing can be more charmingly picturesque than the costume of the women at haymaking—broad straw hats with bright ribbons, white sleeves and dark bodices. But they love to heap all the litter they can in and about their houses. I have been in cottages, built with exquisite taste, and presenting at a distance a most inviting aspect, which were not nearly so clean as a well-kept stable. Indeed, the cellar of a farm-house is generally used as a stable, and the smaller live-stock have the unchecked liberty of the whole house.

The women are subjected to a very great amount of severe out-of-door toil. In the cities, the street-sweepers are all women. All over the country, besides performing most of the agricultural labor, the women carry heavy burdens, on frames or in baskets fitted to their backs, and the girls are inured to this task from very infancy. They thus acquire a uniformly stooping gate, as if born under the curse written in one of the impressive psalms: "Bow down their back always." Yet the severity of their lot is due not, as in Saxony and Austria, to the comparative degradation of women in the social scale; but rather to the brevity of the working season, which compels all the members of a family to the maximum of effort, to provide for the long period of inaction. Over hights which no wheeled carriage can surmount, and at times when all attainable mules are required for the use of travelers, the human back is the only medium of transportation; and, if the women bear heavy burdens, the men bear still heavier. Many of them are employed as porters, carrying enormous atticles of baggage, and frequently their feeble or indolent owners, to the summits of the highest mountains. Others take care of the herds that are pastured far up among the clouds, and bring down the products of these aerial dairies to the level of terrestrial markets. For all of them, too, the cutting and transportation of firewood along make a severe demand upon the strength.—*Peabody's Reminiscences of European Travel.*

THE ANT AND THE ELEPHANT.

An ant going on a journey, seeing an elephant advancing by the same road, saluted him in a cheery way, and said that he would be glad to go with him.

"With pleasure," replied the elephant. "I am always delighted to have the company of little people."

"But have a care, mighty sir," said the ant, "that you do not tread on me."

"Certainly," said he; "though I think it would matter not, and you would be safe between the crevices. It would be impossible for one of my magnitude to crush you; but, if I thought it would hurt you in the least, I would not tread on you."

"That is very kind, noble sir. I expected to learn great things from you, and you have already instructed me."

"O," said he, "my little one, I am glad of it; but the great learn more from the little than the little from the great. Come along, then, let us get on to Bagdad."

So he put his right foot forward, took a step, and waited all the morning for the ant to catch up."

The latter said, "Pass along, sir; I will not detain you."

"No," said he, "I am not in a hurry." And he took another step.

At last the ant insisted on his going on; and said that he would follow as well as he could in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and in due time get to Bagdad.

"There is no doubt of it," replied the elephant; "patience and perseverance will accomplish more than speed. With plenty of time and plenty of ants, it would be possible to build the grandest of pyramids."

"I thank you most sincerely, puissant sir," said the ant, "for the two steps you have gone with me. It is true that they greatly outstride me; but, so far from taking away my wind, they will encourage me on all the rest of my journey. The vastness of your steps is only excelled by the nobility of your nature."—*Our Boys and Girls.*

Since Music is so intrinsically immaculate it is surely of God's own blessing that it should be so dearly loved. And, while the other great arts can count their tens of thousands, this can count its millions of friends, who will weep or exult at its bidding, and treasure it in their hearts among their best blessings. Some men, to be sure, know nothing at all of this love for melody; can never understand or feel it any more than a blind man can understand and feel the beauty of a great and noble landscape; and I presume for a very similar reason—it is a destitution. Voltaire could not be touched by music; or Dr. Johnson; or, of all men, most sadly, dear Charles Lamb. But Cromwell—great captain of the Puritans, but more than a Puritan—said to one who gave him a noble melody, "Ask what you will in return, and I shall have to grant it while your spell is upon me." And the base Nero and the great Alfred, divided as heaven is from hell, still meet, one thinks, in their love of sweet melodies. And who has not heard that story of King George, who, when Handel's "Messiah" was brought out in London, seventy years ago, sat listening to the wonderful revelation in the midsts of thousands of his kingdom—sat still, clean on to the hallelujah chorus; and then, when that began to rise into its great storm and wrack of melody, forgot that he was a king, with dignities to maintain, and proprieties, and the countenance of royalty, and rose to his feet, uncovered, before a greater King, and burst into tears?

When the infant of days has no sense of the tender hands that hold it, or the breast that gives it life, the crooning melody of the mother somehow finds its way where all other things fail, and folds the restless wings to rest. I remember poor idiots and fools would wander about the Yorkshire dales, when I was a boy, with no power in this world to win their bread except a faculty for chanting old ballads with a queer, quaint pathos that no art could ever have taught them.

—*Robert Collyer.*

A Beautiful Thought.—Dickens wrote: "There is nothing beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, play its part though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here.

Dead! Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear; for how much charity, mercy, purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

PEBBLES.

Wilson, the vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage near Edinburgh. A Scotch poner, after recording the accident, said: "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces."

A plate of apples was being passed round to a group of children. There was a fine red one at the top, which a little girl took. "How greedy you are," said her next neighbor, "to take the largest! I meant to take that myself."

A little girl was asked by an English inspector of schools what was the meaning of bearing false witness against one's neighbor. "Please, sir," she answered, "it's when no one does nothing to nobody, and some one goes and tells on't."

Scene in a French hospital. The surgeon comes in, grave and disturbed. "How many dead this morning?" he asks of the nurse. "Nine." "Bother! I gave ten prescriptions last night, didn't I?" "Yes; but one didn't wish to take his."

A little girl, on retiring for the night, recently, adapted her evening prayer to circumstances, as follows:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should never pray again,
Do, O Lord! bless Vermont and Maine?"

A Southern ballad-monger has shed new light on the causes of Lee's surrender, in the following verse:

"When gallant Lee, *exhausted by*
The victories he had won,
Gave up his sword and stacked his arms,
Ulysses's work seemed done."

General Grant seems to understand Andrew Johnson. He was asked at Chicago the other day whether Johnson was for him or for Seymour. Grant replied: "Well, I reckon when he thinks of Seymour he's for me; and when he thinks of me, he's for Seymour."

In an Auckland (New Zealand) paper a girl advertises for a situation to take charge of a laundry or dairy. She can cook, understands housekeeping, and adds: "None but a respectable mistress, who wishes to have her servant in uninterrupted discharge of her duties, need apply."

A justice, better versed in law than gospel, not long since married a couple in this way: "Hold up your right hands. You solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of your office, jointly and severally, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you God. Fee, one dollar."

Facetiæ.—*Alaska.*—"*Owed*" *for the* (7) *Million!*):

My country! 'tis of thee,
Just purchased from Rooshie!
Of thee I sing!
Land where my fathers caught
Whales who ever fought
You—who ever taught
Freedom to shriek.
How "dear" art thou to me!
Of Columbia's eagle the
Less new tail feather!
"Dear" art thou at any price,
But now it seems so very nice
To have so "dear a thing on ice"
In this hot weather!

An old and weather-worn trapper was recently seen sauntering along the main street of one of our Western villages. Pausing in front of a little meeting-house for a moment, he went in and took his seat among the congregation. The preacher was discoursing on the text of the "sheep and the wolves"; and, having evidently been drawing a contrast between the two subjects, says he: "We who assemble here from week to week, and do our duty and perform our part, are the sheep; now, who are the wolves?" A pause, and our friend the trapper rose to his feet: "Wa'al, stranger, rather than see the play stopped, I will be the wolves!" The preacher was vanquished.

Commercial Notices.

Water-cure Establishment, Columbus, Ohio.—A quiet country place for the treatment of the sick, not by water alone, but by all those mental and physical means which can be used only in such institutions. It has been 16 years in operation and in charge of its present physician. The latitude and climate are well suited to the restoration of weak lungs and exhausted constitutions. In bilious, dyspeptic, and especially in chronic nervous affections we have met with marked success.

William Sheppard, M.D.

Chapped hands, face, and all roughness of the skin certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the troubles of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally.

S. P. Q. R. were the inspiring characters inscribed upon the conquering banners of the heroic Romans; but D. P. S. are characters which delight our modern nations. They are the initials for David's Prize Soap, which we are told is sold at every respectable grocer's, and is warranted to be the greatest dirt eradicator known to modern science. The manufacturer has *forty years'* experience in the making of laundry soaps, and *he* ought to know what good soap is by this time. Try it; you'll like it.

All Persons desirous of having their shirts, linen, and laundry washing of the most perfect whiteness, and without being spotted, should use the Patent Soluble Blueing Bag. It never fails. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and by Plymouth Colon Co., 106 and 108 Fulton st., N. Y.

Mathusher's Colibri Piano.—This wonderful little piano is rapidly becoming the universal favorite of the people, as it ever has been of the profession. The demand is at present greatly in excess of the ability to supply. Yet purchasers are leaving their orders and taking their turn, rather than to buy *any other piano.*

Circulars sent free to any address. Liberal terms to dealers. Barlow & Mathusher, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 694 Broadway, N. Y.

Why is the Monitor Wringer (manufactured by the original Wringer man) the best? Because it has the Patent Self-Regulating, Conical-shaped Cog-Wheels, and solid White-Rubber Rolls.

☞ Send for circular and price-list.
J. Ward & Co., M'f'r's Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Courtland st., N. Y.

Colgate and Company's Aromatic Vegetable Toilet Soap is the best for toilet use. It is composed of healing ingredients; and, being combined with Glycerine, is particularly adapted to the delicate skin of ladies and infants.

The greatest triumph of mechanics is the making of three sewing-machines from one, which is done by substituting the Bruen M'f'g Co.'s new Cloth-plate for the old one on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Price $10. Office 571 Broadway.

We take pleasure in calling attention to Phœnix Life Insurance Company, Mr. John E. DeWitt, Resident Director, published in another column

Office and Manufactory of B. T. Babbitt, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington street, New York City. Caution to dealers and consumers!

An inferior article of Soap is being thrust upon the market, bearing BRAND and LABEL similar to my own, and well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

Beware of imitations! Do not purchase box or bar unless you see B. T. Babbitt plainly marked upon both. Look well that the initials B. T. are prefixed to my name. None other is genuine, or equal in quality. B. T. Babbitt.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, SEP. 22, 1868.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beef Cattle.		Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice	@17	Extra Fine, ₩ lb.	6½@ 7¾
Extra	16½@ 17¾	Choice	6¾@ 6¾
Prime	15½@ 16	Fair	6¼@ 6½
Second qual ty	14 @15¾	Fair	4 @ 4¾
Third quality	11¾@ 13	Common	3½@ 3¾
Inferior	10 @11	Extra Lambs, ₩ lb	8¾@ 9
Average of all sales about	@15	Good	7¼@ 8
		Common to Fair	7 @ 7¼

Cows and Calves.		Veal Calves.	
Choice	$100@110	Extra and Choice	11¾@12¾
Good	75@ 95	Good	9½@11
Fair	50@ 70	Common	9 @ 9¾
Inferior and Common	40@ 45	Inferior	8 @ 8¾

Swine.		
	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb.
State, prime to choice	10¼@11	13½@13¾
Corn-fed, common to fair	9¾@10	12¾@13¾

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for The Independent, by David W. Lewis, Commission Merchant, No. 62 Pearl street.

Commission on Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc., is 5 per ct. Flour, Grain etc., 2½ per cent.

Marking-plates furnished when desire d.

Gold ranged at 141¼@143.

Fall Butter, intended for immediate market, should be light salted.

Butter.—Receipts for the week were 11,929 packages. Orange County pails went to 69 cts, last Wednesday, and other Choice State advanced 1@2cts, per lb. Fine Fall Butter and Good Long State Dairies are scarce and in good demand, and we hear of some sales at higher rates than our quotations. Choice fresh lots of Western are scarce and sought after, while poor to good lots of both State and Western are in good supply, and not much inquired for. We quote:

Orange County pails and Creamaries	@60
Fine Fall Butter	45 @47
Fine Long Dairies	45 @48
Good to Choice Fall Butter	43 @45
do. do. Dairies	43 @44
Fair to Good Butter	35 @40
Common to Fair	33 @36
Grease	none.

Cheese.—Receipts for the week were 22,312 boxes. Trade has been very dull the past week, and confined to home trade, exports for the week having been less than any week since the middle of May. We make no change in quotations; but the 17 cts. is only reached for strictly Fancy Factories, which are scarce. We quote:

Factory Cheese, fancy	16 @17
do. do. fair to good	15 @16
Dairies, fancy	15 @16
do do. fair to good	10 @14

Eggs.—There is good demand and prices are firmer. Good marks of State Eggs are scarce, and would sell at the mark at quotations. Most Western Eggs lose more or less, and allowances are still made on such. We quote:

Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, per doz	28 @30
Canada and Western, per doz	25 @27
Egg Outs, per bush	50 @75

Live Poultry.—All kinds are arriving more freely, and prices are decidedly lower. Chickens are sold by the lb. at the same prices as old fowls. We quote:

Turkeys, per lb	20 @ 23
Fowls, per lb	18 @ 20
Ducks, per pair	60 @1 25
Geese, Jersey, per pair	2 50 @2 75
do. Western, per pair	1 50 @1 75
Spring Chickens, per lb	18 @ 20

Beans.—Good sound lots of New Beans, well cured, are firmer and hicher, on account of the late arrivals. There are some lots coming forward too green, and such are sold at less prices. We quote:

Marrows, per bush. 62 lbs	$4 50@5 00
Medium, " "	4 25@4 75
Kidneys, " "	5 50@6 00

Rosewax sympathizes with gold and is lower, say 42@43 cts. for Southern and Western.

Tallow.—The demand is falling off, influencing holders to accept lower rates. The city melters have but little stock offering. Sales were made in lots of 53,000 lbs., at 13¼@13¾ cts.

Dried Fruits.—Receipts of Dried Fruits have been large, and prices are easier, with a disposition among holders to sell. We quote:

Apples, State	10 @11
do. Ohio	9 @10
do. Southern, new	9 @10
Dried Peaches, new, peeled, ready to prime	22 @25
do. do. do. fair to good	18 @22
do. do. unpeeled, halves	13 @16
do. do. quarters	6 @13
Blackberries, per lb	20 @21
Cherries, pitted, per lb	45 @48

Seeds.—There is a fair demand for Grass Seed, and prices are steady. Flax is very quiet. We quote:

Clover, per lb	14 @ 14¾
Timothy, per bushel	$2 20@$2 25
Flaxseed	$2 75@$2 80

Ashes.—The market for Pots is steady at $9 50. Pearls continue nominal.

DAVID W. LEWIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 62 Pearl street, New York,
gives particular attention to the commission sale of BUTTER, CHEESE, BEANS, EGGS, etc. We specially solicit the sale of your FALL BUTTER; it will meet quick sales at good prices, and have prompt returns. Put initials on packages, send address by mail, and mark goods D. W. LEWIS, N. Y.

BROOKLYN
WHITE LEAD COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE
FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.
Dealers and Consumers of White Lead are CAUTIONED that no *Lead is genuine* unless branded with their full stamp, and *Labeled with their Copyright Trademark.*
Business address
No. 89 Maiden Lane, New York,
Corner of Gold street.
FISHER HOWE, Treasurer.

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y., solicit orders for anything in their line.

BOSTON DOLLAR STORE!
Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free.
CUSHMAN & Co., No. 10 Arch st., Boston.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH!
are the result of daily using
DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.
Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 11 Dey st.

PIN WORMS.—DR. COULD'S PIN Worm Syrup will remove these dangerous worms, and all others, when other remedies fail. No other medicine like it. Cure warranted. No injury to health. Price 75 cts. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all druggists.

PRICES CURRENT
REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

ASHES—Duty: 2½ ₩ ct. Pot, 1st st 100 lbs 9 00 a 9 03½
Pearl, 1st sort 9 00 a —
CANDLES—Duty: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb 42 a 43
Do. 1st L'd 38 a —
Do. No. 2 " 37 a —
Adam'ne City 21 a 23
Adam's, State 20 a —
COAL—Duty: 40c. ad val. per ton.
Liv. Orr'ston — a —
Sidney — a —
Pictou — a —
Anth. ₩ 2000 lb. 6 50 a 7 50
COCOA—Duty: 3 c. ₩ lb.
Maracaibo 26 a 30
Guayaquil " 10 a 10½
Para " " a —
St. Dom'g " " a —
COFFEE—Duty: 5c. ₩ lb.
Java, w h'e, ₩ bush 21¼ a 23¾
Jamaica — 14¾ a 15
Laguayra — 13 a 16
Maracaibo — 14 a 17
St. Dom. ordy — 13 a 14¾
Rio, prime to ord. — 12½ a —
Average of all sales about — @15

Cuba nfair to good refining	12¼ a 12¾
Do. Kiln, ₩ gal	16 a 18
Do. green	14 a 15
California dry	18¾ a 20
Green, Sa Wed	— a —
Ole Stanwater	13¼ a 13
HONEY—Duty: 20c. ₩ gal.	
Cuba, ₩ gal., duty paid	70 a 75
" " " free	70 a 75
Cuba fashond sugars	8¾ a 9¾
HOPS—Duty: 8cts. ₩ lb.	
1868	15 a 35
1867	5 a 30
Bavarians	15 a 35
HORNS—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
Ox, B. A. & R., G. & C.	a 7 00
INDIGO—Duty: free.	
Bengal, ₩ lb	1 10 a 2 05
Madras, gold	95 a 1 10
Manilla, gold	70 a 95
Caracas, gold	80 a 1 05
Guatemala, gold	1 10 a 1 45
IRON—Duty: Bars 4½; R. R. ₩ ton 1 00; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ₩ lb.; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¾ @ 2¼c. ₩ lb. Pig, ₩ ton: Sheet, 3c. per lb	
Pig, English	a —
Scotch, ₩ ton	43 50 a 45 00
Pig, American (1)	a 45 00
Bar, Eng. rel 100 00	a —
Bar, Eng. c'm 90 00	a —
Sheet, Russia, ₩ lb	13 a 14
Fleet, Single, D	4 a —
" Common	5 a 6
LEAD—Duty: Pig, ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, ₩ 7 5 ₩ 100 lbs.	
Galena	a —
Spanish, gold	6 35 a 6 40
Bar, ref	10 50 a —
Sheet & Pipe	a 12 00
LEATHER—Duty: Sole, 35 ₩ cent ad val.	
Upper 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
Oak (S) L. ₩ lb	38 a 42
Oak, middle	38 a 46
Oak, heavy	40 a 44
Oak, crop	42 a 45
Hemlock, light	28 a 28½
Hemlock, mid	28 a 29
Hem'k, heavy	23 a 28
Hemlock, dam	19 a 22
LIME—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
Rockland, com	a 1 35
Lump	a 2 00
LUMBER—Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.	
Timber, W. P.	
₩ cubic foot	a —
Timber, Oak	
Oc	a —
Timber, Oak P	
(by car) Eff	a —
Eastern spruce, per M	19 00 a 22 00
Shingles, Wch	a —
Do. shaved, ₩ bdl. (5 M.)	a —
Do. Sawed WM.	a —
Do. Ced. 2ft. 1st qual., ₩ M.	a —
Do. Cypress, 8 foot	a —
Laths, E & M	a 3 00
Stav's W. Ope 1100 0	a 25 00
" W. O. hd. 1100 0	a 22 00
" W. O. bbl. 600 0	a 150 0
Heads, W. O.	a 10 0
MOLASSES—Duty: 2c. ₩ gal.	
N. O., ₩ gal	a — 90
Porto Rico	a — 50
Cuba Muscov	a — 55
Cuba Clayed	a — 62
Barbadoes	a — 60
NAILS—Duty: Cut, 1½; Wrought, 2½; Horseshoes, 5 cents ₩ lb.	
Cut 4d 5d, ₩ 100 lbs	5 25 a —
Clinch	6 12½ a 6 75
NAVAL STORES—Duty: Spts. Turpentine, 40 cts. ₩ gal.; other kinds 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
Turpen. Sft. N.	
Coly, ₩ 280 lbs	3 87½ a 4 25
Tar	Wil. a —
mington	2 75 a 4 00
Tar, ₩ bbl	NC 3 25 a 3 75
Pitch	3 25 a —
Resin, com. to l	2 62½ a 2 75
Do. No. 2	2 80 a 2 90
Spirits Turpentine	45 a — 46
OIL—Duty: Palm 10, Olive 40, Linseed, Flaxseed, Rape, Seed, 25 cts.; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale, or other fish (foreign), 30 ₩ cent. ad val.	
Olive, Inf. to Mid	1 25 a — 52
Olive unc. ₩ gal	2 25 a 2 40
Palm, ₩ lb	12 a — 13
Linseed, ₩ gal	1 03 a 1 07
Lins'd, English	a —

NOTICES.

☞ By agreement, the Editor's responsibility for the contents of this paper does not include the Commercial and Financial Department, Commercial and Business Notices, Premiums, and Advertisements; for all which the Publisher, who is at the same time Commercial Editor, is exclusively responsible.

☞ All communications for the Editorial, Literary, News, and Miscellaneous Columns of this journal should be addressed to **Theodore Tilton, Box 2787.**

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department, to the Commercial Editor; and all business communications from subscribers and advertisers, to **Henry C. Bowen, Box 2787.**

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for any view, or opinions expressed in the communications of our Correspondents.

☞ Manuscripts sent to THE INDEPENDENT cannot be returned.

The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

THE RIOT AT CAMILLA.

WHEN Congress abandoned its post of duty in the Summer, and left the Government in the hands of Andrew Johnson and his Southern confederates, we protested against the act as not only a calamity, but as almost a crime. That protest has been fearfully justified by recent events in Georgia; and, in fact, by daily outrages against the negro in all the Southern States. Is it presumable, for instance, that the Georgia legislature would have had the temerity to expel its most respectable members if Congress had been at that moment exercising its powers in the Federal Capital? No. That expulsion showed how quick the rebels have been, are now, and will continue to be to take advantage of every slumber of the national sentinels. No sooner was Congress riding away from Washington, after its September meeting, than the rebels again flung out the scarlet robe as a signal for a new attack upon their old victims. A Republican procession in Camilla, consisting mostly of negroes, is assailed by an organized mob of rebels, who fire upon it with such havoc that sixty or seventy of its members are killed or wounded in the village streets and roads. The sole offense of these slaughtered citizens is that they are on their way to hold a Republican meeting—a meeting which had been advertised long beforehand to take place on a certain day and hour—a meeting which is to be exactly like ten thousand other political gatherings of the present campaign.

Free speech is thus once more struck down in the open day. The Rebellion once more triumphs. Loyal Americans, who during the war periled their lives in their country's defense, are suffered by the very government which they saved to be shot down in cold blood for the crime of having saved it.

To whom does the responsibility belong? It is idle to carry it no further than to the Ku-Klux Klans, whose organized banditti are the guilty authors of these atrocities. The chief question is, To whom are we to look for the suppression of the Ku-Klux Klans?

To Congress and to Grant. But Congress has a second time adjourned, leaving "the negro to his butchers. We therefore call on Grant to put forth every power vested in him by the Reconstruction laws to reduce the turbulent South to order, without a day's delay. "Let us have peace," he says. Then let him give the next ten days of his time to the exclusive business of throttling the Ku-Klux Klans. When these are destroyed there will be peace—not before; and until this annihilation shall be wrought the loyal blood spilt at Camilla will cry from the ground.

SHOOTING HIM ON THE SPOT.

GEN. DIX, the American minister in Paris, has sent home a good many official letters, all marked with that solid dignity and that eminent respectability which so peculiarly characterize both the man and his manner; but it is not likely that the State Department, when it compiles its next volume of diplomatic correspondence, will contain from Gen. Dix any piece of writing equal in downright manly earnestness to the unofficial letter with which he lately struck Gov. Seymour a staggering blow. We print it entire as follows:

PARIS, Sept. 4th, 1868.

It was my hope that at my distance from home I would have secured me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there; but I notice an announcement in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and of respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated; and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice, at different times, governor of the State of New York; and he has in neither case had the talent or tact to keep the Democratic party of the state together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision, and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt contracted to preserve the Union in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was perhaps not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members.

I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of General Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation, and disinterested patriotism I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their chief magistrate a man who was making at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow-countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the Government which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election; and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt.

JOHN A. DIX.

The above letter has carried dismay into the intimate circle of Gov. Seymour's confidential advisers. They know that, if such Democrats as Dix cannot be held to the present Democratic platform and candidates, there must of course be a general desertion of the loyal, public-spirited, and conservative Democracy to Gen. Grant.

Even the *World*, violent as it is, is no longer the leading Democratic press of the country. The honor of leadership belongs to the still more satanic Brick Pomeroy. Accordingly, the Seymour party is growing smaller and smaller every day, and will soon be composed mainly of those fire-eaters who boast of themselves as "red hot."

It is not every respectable and cultivated Democrat who can write so good a letter as Gen. Dix; yet all such persons can imitate his patriotic example by abandoning a bad party for a better. The General's last act has been his best. It has made him consistent with himself. Seeing a man hauling down the American flag, he shot him on the spot.

TRAVELING AT HOME.

THE Universal Yankee Nation is notoriously a nomadic race. From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand they are to be found, carrying so much of their own soil about with them as cannot fail to identify their nationality to a well-informed observer. Every steamer carries out fresh hordes, to spread themselves over Europe, with deviations into Egypt and the Holy Land. Among the indiscriminate multitude who have no training or preparation for travel there is a remnant who seek other lands for the wise object of enriching their minds by the study of the wonders of art, which their younger Mother has not yet to show them, and by the sight of the scenes and great events which have changed the destinies of the world. There are many of this intelligent class who stint themselves at home, perhaps, for the sake of gazing on the spots where the battles of freedom were fought, where martyrs had died for the faith, or where patriot statesmen had devised ways of escape from tyranny and means for establishing the foundations of civil liberty. And they do well. But they whose fates deny them this advantage—who are tied to the desk or the office for the chief of the year—need not be without this profitable pleasure, at a much cheaper rate, if they do but know where and how to look for it.

The perversity of mankind which leads them to seek afar off what they could have close at hand has been proverbed ever since proverbs were. Some of the most important historical places on the continent are within an easy reach of this city, and we fancy that it is but an infinitesimal fraction of its inhabitants that have ever sought them out. Let us take New Jersey, for instance, which lies only across a ferry. How much history has been enacted there, and how easily are its most memorable scenes reached! An hour and a half takes the traveler to Morristown, where Washington had his headquarters in 1777-8, in the fine old house then and now the residence of the eminent family of the Fords. The position of the house commands a fine prospect of the beautiful country roundabout, and it is itself an elegant and most substantial specimen of the best class of gentlemen's houses of a hundred years ago. About eight miles from Morristown is the town of Baskingridge, approached by a most picturesque road, where the hospitals were mainly established during the campaigns in the Jerseys. There, too, is White's Tavern, in which the very bed-room can be seen where General Lee was seized, while shaving himself, by a party of British dragoons dispatched for the purpose, guided by a Tory, and the court-yard out of which he was seen riding, without hat or coat, in the custody of his captors. A mile or two off is "the Buildings," as they were, and we believe still are, called by the neighbors, where the *soi-disant* Earl of Sterling essayed a baronial style of living, quite out of keeping with the state of the country and of his own finances as well. Much of the house has been taken down; but the main body, with the hall in the center, and with good-sized and well-proportioned parlors opening out of it, and corresponding chambers above, recall the days of its former greatness.

The Belvidere Railway conducts one most delightfully from Easton, along the banks of the Delaware—where he can pause, if he please, to examine the place where Washington made his famous passage on Christmas night, 1776—to Trenton, where the first substantial success of the Revolution was had. The city has grown over the fields where the Hessians were surprised, pursued, and captured; yet the routes of the two divisions led by Washington and Sullivan are perfectly well defined by the course of Greene and Warren streets (formerly King's and Queen's); and the whole plan of the day can be easily reconstructed by a lively imagination. The house in which Colonel Rall, the Hessian commander, had his quarters, and in which he died, was standing within a short time; and two or three houses yet remain which witnessed the fight. The ground where Washington defended himself against Cornwallis, a week later, and where he left his camp-fires lighted while he made his *detour* to Princeton, is perfectly well defined. At Princeton the field of the battle remains as it was ninety years ago, and its whole process can be pointed out by a well-informed inhabitant who has made a study of it. And such are happily to be found at every interesting point. The place where the American column was first discovered by the British regiments *en route* to re-enforce Cornwallis at Trenton; the point where they met, where General Mercer was wounded; the ground over which the British retreated and where they surrendered, are perfectly well marked. The house to which Mercer was taken after he fell, and where he died, still remains as on that day. These battles, though the merest skirmishes compared with those of our Rebellion, were vital to the success of the Revolution, by the encouragement they gave to the people and the confidence they gained for the movement in Europe, which prepared the way for the French Alliance.

The field of Monmouth is easily reached from Princeton by a branch of the Camden & Amboy Railway to Freehold, the shiretown of Monmouth County. This also has been but little changed, and its main features remain as on that hot summer's day in 1778. The position of the two armies, the point of meeting, the course of Lee's advance and retreat, and the spot where he encountered Washington's famous rebuke, are all very distinctly to be seen. It was the last field of that dubious soldier of fortune. Now it seems to us that short tours, of which this is an example, having a distinct purpose of making history real to the mind, are an easy and improving method of refreshing it after long labors in the city. One is taken from the streets,

> "Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,"

to the pure atmosphere and rural scenery of a beautiful country. The mind is taken from itself, and the harassing cares and anxieties of its daily life, and carried away to past times and great events, which cannot but have an elevating and purifying influence upon it, it being assumed that proper preparation has been made for such an expedition, by an accurate study of the portion of history to be thus illustrated. We could mention other equally interesting excursions close at hand, which could be as briefly and profitably made, if our limits would allow of it. Perhaps we may return to the subject at another time.

THE FATE OF A CONSERVATIVE IN CHINA.

SOMEBODY builded better than he knew when he hit on the phrase "celestial barbarians." Even in the days when the Chinese people believed that their empire was the center of the world, their philosophers had pithy good sense and clearness of moral vision. Words of Confucius were spoken side by side with words of Plato, and lost no significance or grace. Jesus came five centuries later, repeating them with divine authority; and to-day's best civilization and Christianity cannot leave them out. To-day, too, when we get glimpses into the interior management of their affairs, we see instances of the same direct and simple dealing with which the Emperor Yao ruled, two thousand years before Christ.

Wo-jen, it seems, was, last year, one of the prominent members of the Imperial Council of the Chinese Empire; but Wo-jen was not not a man of so broad views as Prince Kung. It was Prince Kung who, with one other member of the foreign ministry, originated the petition to the emperor for the establishment of a university in China. This petition must have produced a startling sensation at court. Its provisions were admirably worded, and are well worth copying:

"1. Only such graduates and employées are to be admitted to academical classes as by a previous examination have shown themselves sufficiently advanced to profit by the instruction.

"2. The candidates shall live in the university itself; so that they shall not only have the advantage of being constantly within easy reach of their masters during their private studies, but also in order that they themselves may yield less to the temptation of neglecting their work. For this purpose, also, their absences shall be strictly noted down.

"3. Every month there shall be an examination on some one especial subject, by way of testing the proficiencies of the single students, so that the proper distinctions and encouragements may be conferred. These examinations shall take place in the presence of the prince himself.

"4. Every three years there shall be a great general examination. The successful candidates shall be recommended to the throne, and shall at once be suitably employed in the lower grades of the state service. The unsuccessful ones shall continue their studies till the next examination.

"5. The students shall be properly remunerated, in order that they may apply themselves to their work with undivided attention. Apart from the free living, it is proposed to give them ten taels monthly, in order that they may not have to indulge in melancholy reflections. Generosity is, above all things, the fittest stimulus for those who apply themselves to science and learning.

"6. The progress made by the students is to be properly and liberally acknowledged and rewarded; not merely in token of satisfaction with their labors, but also as an encouragement for those within and without, who might not otherwise use all their energies for the purposes of study, since it is in the interest of the state and the common weal to fire the ambition of study in every possible way."

But the most startling feature of all was the proposal that the chairs in the new university should be filled by European professors; in fact, this point was insisted on. Prince Kung says it is "not that we admire the cleverness of foreigners as teachers in the mechanical sciences, from a tendency to the miraculous and supernatural; but because we know that the ways in which the inhabitants of the West manufacture their machines and instruments are those merely of mathematical computation."

The emperor approved all the measures set forth in the petition, and at once issued official decrees for the initiation of the enterprise.

Here was a crisis such as conservatives take fright at. Councillor Wo-jen hurries to court with a counter-petition; and how well we can imagine some of the things he said! We do not know what the Chinese is for "impracticable scheme"; but we are sure that phrase ran like a refrain through his petition. He believed that the country would be ruined by these reckless reformers; all their talk was visionary; there was no need of any reconstruction of the educational system of China—and, if there were, it could be brought about without the introduction of any new element; there would be a great and unnecessary expense involved in getting in these foreign teachers. "It was a mistake," he said, "to suppose that in this big China there were not able men enough. There existed people, in large numbers, proficient in mathematics, astronomy, and all the other sciences. You need only look for them."

Poor Councillor Wo! Well named! Instantly the wise and sarcastic emperor issues a formal and authoritative decree, ordering the councillor to "look" for the "large numbers" of persons "proficient in mathematics, astronomy, and all the other sciences"; to proceed at once to establish a college similar to Prince Kung's, and fill its chairs with these proficient Chinese, so that the merits of the two kinds of instruction may be fairly tested.

What a dilemma for Wo-jen! No choice except between being supremely ridiculous to-day and a year hence. There is a certain sort of bravery about his daring to reply immediately by a second petition, in which he meekly confesses that he "had not any special men in his eye," and that he would never dare to propose this one or that one at hap-hazard.

But he reckoned without his emperor, if he hoped to get off so easily as that. It is hard, however, not to be a little sorry for the poor fellow, when we read the following official communication, which appeared in the *Pekin Gazette*, two days later:

"*Whereas*, Wo-jen has been charged with pointing out men of proficiency, of whom he said there existed ample numbers in the empire, the same had sent in an immediate report, stating that he had not had any special men in his eye, and that he would never dare to propose this one or that one at hap-hazard; the said Wo shall not, for all that, be freed from the obligations he has thus undertaken. He shall go on seeking for such individuals, and shall bring them under official notice, in order that they may receive their further education in the institution which he will found in friendly rivalry to that of Prince Kung."

A republic has no machinery for this sort of punishment. We wish it had. We can imagine few things more delightful to partially regenerated human nature than to see some of our chronic conservative grumblers treated after precisely this fashion. In fact, if there were the least chance of such a thing's happening to some politicians and some editors we know, we confess that we would much rather not be too saintly to enjoy it.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE Avenger seems to be at last really on the track of the abandoned woman and execrable sovereign who has made the throne of Spain a hissing and a reproach among the nations ever since she grew up to sovereignty. We spoke, not many weeks ago, of the certainty of even such worms as the people of Spain at last turning to sting the foot that has crushed them for so long, and the time has come sooner than we had dared to hope, if the telegraph has not abused its gift of lying. The insurrection, both by land and sea, appears to have taken a very grave shape, and to be headed by men of the greatest weight that Spain has yet left. If the tale be near the truth, the doom of Isabella II. is sealed and her reign ended. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished for by every lover of personal or political liberty. The Spanish people may not be fit for the highest degree of constitutional government; but that they are fit for something better than they have is proved by their determination to try for it, in the teeth of the most cruel and unscrupulous sovereign in Europe. And the first step toward making a nation fit for good government is to give them a chance to form one—as the only fitting preparation of the slaves for freedom is emancipation.

The history of Spain is full of instruction and of warning. It shows how the laws of God cannot be violated by nations, any more than by the individuals that make them up, without the penalty being visited upon them. Three hundred years ago, when Philip II. reigned in the stead of Charles V. over his hereditary possessions, Spain was the leading power of the world. Besides her rich possessions on the Eastern Continent, she held the richest portions of the Western in her iron gripe, and extorted from them nearly all the precious metals that entered into the consumption of the world. She was the stay of the Holy Catholic Church and the terror of Protestantism, and she sought to establish her greatness and prosperity by religious persecution and commercial monopoly. All consciences were to be measured by that of the king, or fine and faggot were called for to compel conformity or to exterminate heresy. The colonies were kept closed to all the world beside, and their whole existence sacrificed to the production of gold and silver to be carried to Spain. The long and exhausting war which she carried on for near forty years to crush the Netherlands and in vain, the expulsion of the Moors, the persecution of the Jews, and the extortionate taxation which the policy of the second and third Philips demanded, began the ruin of Spanish prosperity at home. Her colonial policy created a mongrel race, degraded and demoralized, which seems to make good government there a moral and political impossibility. So she sunk gradually, retaining for a century later the shadow of a mighty name, from a first-rate to a fourth-rate power, till the loss of her American possessions reduced her to her present abject condition, with none so poor as to do her reverence.

It is easy for an Englishman or an American to settle it that another nation is not capable of a free government; and they are generally very ready to enter such judgment against the rest of mankind. But the Prussians and Austrians would have been put out of the pale of constitutional government twenty-five years ago almost as dogmatically as the Spaniards are now. And yet they have shown themselves excellent adepts at it, in wielding its machinery wisely and well. No two nationalities could hardly be more unlike than the Spaniards and the Americans. Unambitious, proud, with few wants and those easily satisfied, of simple tastes and pleasures, with little industry and no enterprise, the Spaniards present a strong contrast to our uneasy, pushing, busy, scheming, extravagant selves; yet they have shown themselves more than once capable of a long-continued, self-sacrificing, persistent struggle against what seemed insuperable odds. "The Spanish Ulcer" was almost as fatal to Bonaparte as "the Austrian match," according to his own estimation of the causes of his fall. The remembrance of that resistance before which the French legions melted ignobly away will insure the neutrality which the present Bonaparte promises. And in the war of succession which followed the accession of this queen through the revocation of the Salic law by Ferdinand VII. the Spaniards showed great qualities in the way of courage and endurance. With the Bourbons expelled, and the nation given a fair chance to try the experiment of self-government, without danger of foreign interposition—now for first time impossible—we may find that they are capable of taking care of themselves without the protecting hand of such a master or such a mistress as the last Ferdinand and Isabella.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from 441 cities, towns, and plantations in Maine show a majority of 20,004 for Chamberlin for governor. One town and twenty-seven plantations are yet to be heard from. Of the 151 representatives to the legislature, the Republicans have elected 119, the Democrats 30. In one district there was a tie, and another remains to be heard from. The Senate will stand Republicans 29, Democrats 2.

—The Democratic leaders—concluding, doubtless, that discretion is the better part of valor—have concluded to deny the people of the North the luxury of listening to Robert Toombs, Wade Hampton, and other lights of the Rebellion, during the pending political canvass. The news from Vermont and Maine is regarded as an indication that the people in this part of the country are not in the proper frame of mind to appreciate missionary labor of that sort.

—The government of Amherst College deserves the thanks of the public for waging an unrelenting war against the savage custom of "hazing." They set themselves firmly against the practice last year; but some members of this year's sophomore class have been trying their hands at it, and we are glad to say that they were detected and punished. The ringleaders were suspended for a year, others for a single term; and none of them will be allowed to come back without asking pardon of the college authorities and of the students they have injured. The students generally support the faculty in the measures they have adopted.

—Brevity, says the proverb, is the soul of wit. Take, for example, the following correspondence which passed between Sheridan and Grant before the battle of Five Forks:

To Gen. Grant:
I think LEE will surrender if things are pushed. Yours, PHIL. SHERIDAN.

To Major-Gen. Sheridan:
Push things. Yours, U. S. GRANT.

We trust Gen. Grant will carry his habit of brevity as well as of "pushing things" with him into the presidency, making his messages and other official papers short, sharp, and decisive, instead of burdening the newspapers and the telegraphic wires, and wearying the people with long political essays and windy platitudes.

—The Brooklyn *Union* frowns upon the deception—so often resorted to, not only by the political parties, but even by the managers of public meetings for philanthropic purposes—in advertising as speakers men who have only been invited, but have not agreed to be present. The practice is a fraud upon the public, which no honest man can for a moment tolerate. To gather an audience under the false pretense that they will be addressed by an eminent speaker is as dishonorable as fraud in any other form; and yet we have known it to be done by men who called themselves gentlemen and Christians. If a speaker has not agreed to attend a meeting, it is simply dishonest to advertise the public that he will speak.

—In the little city of Monmouth, Ill., there is a United Presbyterian male and female college. At the beginning of the present term, as we learn from a correspondent, a decent colored youth presented himself before the proper officer, paid his tuition, and was admitted to the academical department. At once there was a flutter of excitement in the neighborhood, and several scholars left the institution. There were some "shaky" individuals in the board of trustees and the faculty, but the body stood firm. One professor said: "I would exchange no words on the subject; I would call no meeting; the white boys and girls may leave, if they wish to; the colored boy must remain." The president being in Europe, the president *pro tem.* said: "Gentlemen, I cannot rescind this action without doing violence to the principles for which I have contended for thirty years; and, if it is a question of finance, take my salary for the present year, and I will work for nothing." The result of the battle was, the colored boy's rights were respected, the college preserved its integrity, principle gained another triumph over prejudice, the loyal people of the town drew a long breath, and said Amen!

—The students of the Cambridge Law School have an association called the "Assembly," which holds meetings from time to time for the discussion of questions presented by their studies. One rule of this body is that "every member of the school shall be of right a member of the 'Assembly' upon signing its rules and orders." One of the students this year happens to be a colored man, named George L. Ruffin. The admission of the negro to the privileges of the school naturally offended the Democratic students; and they set themselves to work to exclude him from the assembly. They laid their plans in secret, and felt almost certain of success; but they were handsomely beaten, the majority standing bravely upon the principle of justice without respect of color. In the course of the discussion, the young scions of the Democracy used most insulting language to the negro student, and then meanly tried to prevent him from replying; but in this they were defeated. One of the Democratic calves pathetically asked: "How would you like to have a cow introduced into your parlor?" The question seemed to have no more effect on his fellow-students than that other interrogatory, so often heard from Democratic lips: "Would you like to have your darter marry a nigger?" Mr. Ruffin got a hearing, and made a speech so full of manly dignity that his opponents were fairly put to shame, and the resolution of exclusion was withdrawn by the mover.

—To illustrate the spirit of gentleness, forbearance, and courtesy which characterizes the action of the Southern Democracy at the present time, and to show how little provocation the Republicans, white and black, in that part of the country, have for any violence or bitterness in political discussion, we copy the following passage from the Memphis *Avalanche*, merely reminding the reader that Mr. Thomas A. Hamilton is a Republican candidate for Congress:

"Thomas A. Hamilton, the sugar thief, the white-livered perjurer, and the apostate to the Confederate cause, has returned to the unfortunate city which he curses by his loathsome habitation. He is more pestiferous than the lice and locust of Egypt, than sirroccos, tempests, hurricanes, and whirlwinds. Small-pox, yellow fever, phthisic, rheumatism, and gout are all bad enough; but they are blessings in comparison with the leprous scourge called Hamilton. As no grass ever grew where the feet of the renowned Huns trod the earth, so does the rich carpet that sods the green fields wither and crisp under the blighting tread of Hamilton's cloven hoofs. When he enters a garden, the full-blown flowers all turn to touch-me-nots, and hang their heads in modest blushes of shame. The birds hush their matin songs at his approach, and fly away as if some evil genius had poisoned their fragrant bowers. The dogs bark at him with a kind of melancholy howl; and when he approaches a barn-yard the chickens crow in a long, mournful drawl."

After this, who can doubt that Southern men are models of chivalry, dignity, and honor?

—The statements made by Mr. Oliver Dyer about the Sabbath-school antecedents of the London and New York prostitutes have called out some facts in reference to the subject. Mr. R. G. Pardee says that at the Tombs Prison he has sometimes found in the morning 150 or 200 of them, and four or five hundred in the Blackwell's Island Female Hospitals, and that his opportunities to learn the facts are neither local nor incidental. He says in the *Sunday-school Times*:

"The keepers and chaplains of long observation and experience agree with me in thinking that three-fourths of all this class are of the lower, reckless (not the better) class of Irish Papist servant girls. In some localities a larger proportion are German, and in others a larger proportion are American girls; but in the aggregate for a term of years we think the above are as near the facts as may be. Of this number very few have attended any Sunday-school, except the Papal schools, from whence the Bible and Testament are uniformly excluded. Those who have attended other Sunday schools have generally only been present occasionally at public exercises. One girl, who 'had attended Sunday-school for three or four years,' acknowledged on further questioning that she did not think she had attended more than eight or ten times in either year; and then at picnics, exhibitions, strawberry and Christmas festivals, and once or twice before them, and had seemed to derive no good, or get any distinct ideas of religion, or of what Sunday-schools were for. Occasionally only a black sheep will be found in the flock; but not one in some hundreds could I find who ever had a regular connection with a Bible-school."

In reference to the great mass of unreclaimed prostitutes of London we have no facts to present; but Rev. Geo. Porter, who came from London to this country last winter, who was connected with the "Midnight Meeting" movement in that city from its inception, Feb. 8th, 1858, till August, 1867, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts, writes us that, of those there rescued from a life of shame, but a very small proportion was Irish, and a very large proportion had been members of the Sabbath-school. He says, that "from March, 1866, to Feb., 1867, twenty-eight meetings were held, attended by between two and three thousand of the fallen women from the streets of the metropolis; and, as a result, 411 were rescued. Of these, 193 belonged to Middlesex, 44 to Surrey, 25 to Kent, 15 to Suffolk, 14 to Essex, 11 to Hants, and 11 were *Irish*." He also adds that, "out of the 411, as many as 345 had been in the Sabbath-schools—some for a few months, others for years; and the remembrance of those days would bring tears to their eyes. *Seven had been teachers.* Fifty-seven could neither read nor write, and twenty could read only." We thank Mr. Porter for these figures. The simple fact that, out of the tens of thousands of this abandoned class, the few who were rescued had *eighty-four per cent.* of them been more or less connected with the Sabbath-school is eloquent in praise of the institution.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, oldest son of the martyred President, was married last week, in Washington, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, only daughter of Senator Harlan, of Iowa.

—Richard C. Morse, who was associated with his elder brother, Sidney E. Morse, in establishing the *New York Observer*, died on the 22d inst., at Kissingen, Germany, in his 74th year.

—Horace Maynard is the Republican candidate for Congress in the second district of Tennessee. An irregular Republican candidate is to be run against him; but we trust he will not fail to be elected.

—*The Revolution* mentions a rumor that Lady and Lord Amberly, who were lately in this country, have named their first-born child Lucretia Mott. They could have given her no more honorable name.

—Prof. Agassiz is said to have enjoyed very highly his trip through Colorado, where he found strong confirmation of his theory of glacial action. He brought away some of the fossils found on the plains and along the base of the mountains.

—Lieut. Frederick Beecher, son of Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., was killed in the recent fight with the Indians in Kansas. He was 28 years old, a graduate of Bowdoin, and a brave soldier, who did good service in the war against the Rebellion.

—Schuyler Colfax was in New York last week for a short time, looking hale and strong from his trip to the Rocky Mountains, and happy in the assurance that the cause he has served so long and well will triumph in the coming election. He was welcomed by the Union League Club on Thursday evening, when he made an eloquent speech.

—The *Zanesville* (Ohio) *Courier* says: "Chief-Justice Chase has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he strongly urges the claims of Grant and Colfax, and avows himself warmly in favor of their election." And yet it has been affirmed on pretty good authority that the Chief-Justice avowed his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination on the platform as it now stands, with Wade Hampton's amendment.

—G. W. Smalley, in a London letter to *The Tribune*, says: "Among the ladies who have claimed the right of suffrage in the new borough of Chelsea is Miss Frances Power Cobbe, authoress. Mr. Sidney Smith, of the City of London Registration Society, has declared that overseers have no right to interpret an act of Parliament; but must put on the register the names of all persons—women or not—who are the occupiers of premises."

—Mr. Justin McCarthy, editor of the London *Star*, and one of the liberty-loving Englishmen who stood by the North during our late struggle, arrived in New York last week. He proposes to travel extensively in the United States, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the country and its institutions. He bears commendatory and warm-hearted letters from John Bright and other English liberals. Mr. McCarthy will lecture on "The Progress of Democratic Ideas in Great Britain," and also on "The British Parliament." His address is the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city.

—Among the distinguished foreigners at present in this country is Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, who has come to look after the interests of the Liberia College, of which he is now the president, and will visit several of the New England colleges, to obtain information in relation to their management. Mr. Roberts, who is of unmixed African blood, was born at Petersburg, Va., and when a boy followed the occupation of drayman. He went to Liberia at the age of eighteen years, at which time he did not know his letters. He was never a slave, his mother being a free woman and his father a slave.

—P. T. Barnum publishes a card, denying the truth of the story that John Allen, the "wickedest man" of New York, was to enter the lecturing field under his auspices. "I never," he says, "saw Allen in my life, and have not the slightest interest in him in any way, and never desire to have. His agent, last week, called on me; and I told him, if Allen was honest in his professions, he ought to give a share of his receipts to the Sabbath-schools in every place where he lectured. I learn that he is doing so; but, whatever he may do, I would not consider it a very good investment to purchase all his religion for two cents.

—Hon. George W. Cowles is the Republican candidate for Congress in the 24th congressional district of this state, embracing the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, and Seneca. A correspondent (S. H. C.) writes: "Mr. Cowles is now the judge of Wayne County, which office he has held since January 1st, 1864. He is regarded by all who know him as one of the best lawyers in the county, and a Republican of the progressive type. No one opposed to him in politics will dare to assail either his public or private character. Let the entire congressional force be as patriotic and well qualified for their position as Mr. Cowles, and our country will be safe in their hands."

—The venerable Prof. S. D. McCabe was called upon at a Republican meeting in Delaware, Ohio, a few nights ago; and in responding said: "A great many stories have been put in circulation about Gen. Grant drinking. Permit me to say that I met, a few weeks since, Mr. DeHass, Gen. Grant's pastor. I asked him to tell me what he knew in regard to the truth of these stories. Said he, 'They are all false. Gen. Grant is a regular attendant of my church; and I never saw him drink a drop of liquor since I have been acquainted with him, nor have I ever seen any one else who has seen him. I have taken especial pains to trace up many of these stories to their very beginning; and invariably found them to be untrue.'"

—Prof. Wm. C. Fowler—formerly of Middlebury, and for a short time of Amherst College—is one of the Bourbons of the old slavery regime, who never learn anything, nor forget anything, and who keep droning on in support of doctrines that the world has outgrown and discarded. He has published a book entitled "The Sectional Controversy," in which he proves to his own entire satisfaction that the Abolitionists and Republicans were the responsible authors of the Rebellion, and that the South was all the while contending in behalf of sound political principles! Of course, Prof. Fowler holds that it was no sin to work men without wages, to abolish marriage, and to raise children like pigs and calves for the market.

—John G. Whittier, writing to the *Nation*, to correct an error into which that journal had fallen in saying that he had written a song for the campaign, says:

"No one feels more deeply than myself the importance of securing a Republican victory at the coming election. What little I can do to effect it shall be done. But I have written no song for the campaign, and shall write none. In the first place, I believe other and more practical appliances are needed. Nothing short of the harp of Orpheus, which 'drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek,' could exorcise or charm to sleep the evil spirits of Democracy. In the second place, I could not write a song, if I tried. The lines quoted in the *Nation* of the 10th instant are simply garbled extracts from a poem, not a song, written at the close of the Mexican War."

—Grace Greenwood tells this capital anecdote of Gen. Grant's youngest boy—a fine little fellow, the especial darling of his father. She had the story from the lips of Mrs. Grant:

"The Grant family, when traveling, a year or two ago, stopped over night in a large Western city. Very soon a crowd gathered before the hotel, with shouts for Grant. Reluctantly, at last, he stepped on to the balcony, made his usual brief acknowledgment, bade his friends good night, and retreated to his parlor. But his disappointed admirers were more than usually persistent and clamorous, shouting, 'A speech! A speech! Give us a speech.' 'Papa, papa! why don't you go back and speak for them?' cried little Jesse, catching his father by the hand and trying to lead him out. 'Why, my boy, I cannot make a speech; I don't know how,' was the reply. 'Oh! papa, everybody can make speeches; the ignorantest men can; so come, come,' persisted the mortified child, in an agony of entreaty. But the Roman father stood firm; and, seeing the dissatisfied crowd about to disperse, the poor little fellow, usually very shy and quiet, rushed alone on to the balcony, and shouted, 'Stop, gentlemen, stop! There's going to be a speech!' All within reach of that appealing little voice and within view of that charming little figure stopped, gave a hearty cheer, and listened. Then he, the baby-substitute of a recreant hero, recited Mrs. Hemans's ballad of 'Cassabianca':

'The boy stood on the burning deck.'

—Among the speakers who gave efficient aid in achieving the recent political victory in Maine was the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the young and popular lieut.-governor of this state. On the evening of election-day he addressed the Republicans of Portland, who had assembled to rejoice over their victory. He said:

"Three years have passed since the flags were lowered and arms were grounded underneath the apple tree. Kind nature has with loving hands smoothed the furrows of war and hidden already its deepest scars. Over the earthworks at Vicksburg the clambering vines have grown. The plains and hillsides of Gettysburg have been green and golden all summer long with waving grain, and the full-eared corn is stacked where guns were piled and the wounded lay. The winds have swept into the sea the sand we heaped as we pressed our way toward Wagner, and the wild grasses clasp their loving fingers over the graves where our dead are sleeping by the Chickahominy. Nature echoes our great captain's prayer, 'Let us have peace!' Each loyal heart to-night makes answer, 'Let us have peace!' Not the fleeting peace based upon cowardly surrender of principle, which contains within itself the seeds of its own death; but peace based upon justice and the right, and which shall therefore be enduring and beneficent."

—Grace Greenwood, having lately met Gen. Grant in the studio of Mrs. Ames (a lady of extraordinary genius, who is modeling a bust of him), wrote as follows to the London *Star*:

"There be many who find the character of Mr. Grant a baffling and impenetrable mystery—who imagine something Jesuitically dark and subtle in his imperturbable quietude and reticence—in the impassive face, from which all merely curious looks glance off. There be others who, seeing nothing but the remarkable simplicity and straightforwardness of the man, pronounce him commonplace and shallow. I remember a bay of Lake Huron, of which the water was so crystal clear, so utterly translucent, that it seemed to me I could, by reaching my arm over the side of the boat, clutch the shining pebbles at the bottom; yet they were some fifty feet beyond my reach. Still, there is something in a first meeting with Gen. Grant that strikes one aback—in the steady, inflexible, steel blue eye—in the strong, reticent mouth—in the Gaelic jaw, firmly, but not fiercely set—in the indescribable air of self-possession and self-reliance that envelops the man—something as far as possible removed from pretension or *hauteur*, but a more effectual defense than either could be. He is a small man, who never is guilty of the disastrous mistake of seeking to make the most of himself by stretching up or swelling out; not in manner, walk, voice, or speech does he overstep the modesty of nature. If a stranger were seeking for him in a group of our most distinguished men, I should say, fix on the most silent, plain (not ugly), undemonstrative man present—it is Grant."

—The Golden Wedding of Deacon Norman Hart and Mrs. Minerva Lee Hart was observed, at their residence in New Britain, Conn., on the 8th of this month. There were present nine persons who were present at the marriage, fifty years ago; two of whom were bridesmaids and one was groomsman then. There were present also the children—Rev. Burdett Hart and Norman Lee Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and their wives, and Mrs. Ellen H. Wells, of New Britain, and all the grandchildren. For fifty years there has been no death in the family of Deac

Publisher's Notices.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CABINET ORGANS.—A new invention has just been brought out by the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, which will attract much attention. It is an improvement upon what has been known to some extent as the *Vox Humana*, and produces a very rich and beautiful quality of tone, somewhat resembling that of the human voice. The same thing has been attempted before; but, where partial success has been attained, the machinery was so complicated as to be constantly getting out of order. The improvement of MASON & HAMLIN is ingenious, simple, as durable as the instrument itself, and exquisite in its effect.

The reputation of this company for the best instruments of this class in the world is well established. They were winners of the First Medal at the Paris Exposition.—*New York Musical Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF Bostron, by saving the expense of collecting agents, is enabled to give away in its work *all that it gives to it*. Economy is its principle. Those who want the *whole amount* of their donations to go for benevolence will find this society's method *just the thing*.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

You are particularly requested to notice our "Terms" on first page; and *especially* the clause referring to remittances. It will be noticed that communications are hereafter to be addressed to our Box in the Post-office, as follows:

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
Box 2787,
New York City.

1868.

GREAT PREMIUM.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

We have made a special contract with the Howe Sewing Machine Company to furnish their world-renowned machine as a

Premium for New Subscribers
TO
The Independent

during the present year. Any person who will send us the names of twenty-four new subscribers, at our regular subscription price (see terms on *first* page) will be presented with one of these celebrated machines, the lowest price of which is $60. It will be packed and shipped by express, or otherwise, as directed.

We simply want the names (with the money) of *twenty-four persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it: they may be sent one at a time, or all together; they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers*.

We will also give the Sewing Machine on payment of one subscription 24 years in advance, or two subscriptions 12 years in advance, or three subscriptions 8 years in advance.

Old subscribers, not in arrears, can in this way secure a Sewing Machine simply for the use of the money during the time specified.

All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of our paper NEXT AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE MONEY.

Remittances must be made by post-office money-order, bank-check, or express (all).

The Howe machine embraces all the principles of Sewing by Machinery embodied in all the Sewing Machines now in use, and makes perfect work at the rate of 1,000 stitches a minute.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, *and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

Mr. Howe finally fixed upon what is now known as the "lock-stitch," as best for forming seams by machinery, and devised the mechanism for it. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric sewed, and interlocked in the center of it, and presents the same appearance upon each surface—a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It requires about two and a half yards of thread for each yard of seam; cannot be raveled, and when properly made is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed. Twenty years' use has demonstrated its excellence and adaptability to all kinds of sewing from the lightest gossamer to the heaviest harness and upholstery.

Mr. Howe's patent covers broadly mechanism for sewing by machinery. His invention consists in a grooved and curved eye-pointed needle, a peculiar shuttle, holding and shaping devices, thread-carrier guide, etc. A loop of thread being thrust through the fabric by the needle, the shuttle carrying the lower thread passes through the loop, leaving a line of thread in it, which, being thus interlocked, is drawn into the fabric. A succession of these stitches form a seam. Many attempts have been made to evade this patent; but no devices have yet been found sufficiently novel and ingenious.

To give to the public the ripeness of this great invention, the Company have established a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn., and furnished it with the most improved machinery, and the best talent the country affords. In this factory is made every part of the Howe Machine and the machine complete.

It is the aim of the Company to make the best sewing machine in the world, has ever been, and has succeeded in doing. Seen or will be appreciated.

The machine we offer as a premium is the "A" machine, with a lock-stitch, and is warranted perfect in every respect. Any person of ordinary capacity can use it without the least difficulty. The family should and now can have one. These machines with a very little effort. The subscribers necessary to be obtained. Only a few hours, by man, woman, or child. Every poor family, living in part or whole by charity, may be made, in many cases, self-supporting by having a sewing machine. Clergymen have been instrumental in introducing thousands of sewing machines into poor families by simply *starting* a movement to obtain a club. This has often been done by a simple announcement from the pulpit that persons would be called on in the congregation to subscribe for a paper in order to obtain a machine for some worthy person.

Persons intending to take advantage of this offer, and sending the subscribers' names as they obtain them, will please state in each instance that they are sent on this account.

Reader, if your clergyman has no sewing machine, it is time for you to move. In one day's time, acting either alone or in concert with your neighbors, you cannot fail of success.

We have already given away nearly two thousand sewing machines; and have never heard the first complaint from any quarter. We are now ready to give away ten thousand more upon the terms proposed. Act promptly.

Address
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

"Our Young Folks," AND "The Independent."

We will cause a copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for twelve months to be sent to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to any person who shall send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank checks, according to *terms* on the first page, always to accompany the order.

Address all remittances to
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

100,000 PREMIUMS.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS.

We will send by mail (postage paid) a copy of Carpenter's new book, entitled

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE,
(359 PAGES,)

to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to ANY PERSON who will send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank-checks, according to terms on the first page, always to accompany the order.

All remittances to be made to
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Three Cord Silk Finish
AND
Six Cord Soft Finish
Spool Cotton.

The latter particularly adapted for Sewing Machines, as may be seen by the following certificate from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.:

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 625 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 24, 1868.

We beg to call the attention of the public and our Agents to the NEW SIX CORD THREAD of the WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO., which we have thoroughly tested, and find superior to any other in the market.

Such a Thread is essential to the successful working of Sewing Machines, and we have always encouraged its improvement. The WILLIMANTIC COMPANY has made great efforts to satisfy us, and expended A MILLION OF DOLLARS in building and organizing a New Factory. Now, with improved machinery, it has turned out a Thread one exceedingly gratifying to us: and furnishes a new Six Cord Thread which we commend to our Agents and all purchasers and users of Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Geo. S. Moulton & Co.,
Sole Agents in New York,
101 CHAMBERS ST.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATION of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, thus:

TRADE MARK for ELECTRO-PLATE. CORHAM MFG CO. STAMPED ON BASE OF EVERY ARTICLE.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plates.*

CORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

COMMUNION SERVICES.

In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty of the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs, showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
No. 20 John street, New York.

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The organization of a Manufacturing Department on our premises enables us to produce the finest work, in great variety, at lower cost than ever before; and we wish our friends to enjoy the benefit. Communion Ware at a discount to Mission Churches.

LUCIUS HART M'F'G CO.,
4 and 6 Burling Slip, foot of John st., N. Y.

WARD'S SHIRTS

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free on application.

THE CASH CAN BE PAID TO EXPRESS COMPANY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS, Corner of Broadway and Union Square; also 267 Broadway.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

bearing SIX PER CENT. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in the UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, at the office of the Company in the City of New York, are the most favorable and valuable railroad bonds in the world—a fact which will be apparent when it is stated that the entire indebtedness of the Company is already earning, after operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of the bonded debt.

The whole amount will be discounted at

90 PER CENT., AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, and are issued through the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, which has a land grant from the United States of 12,800 acres per mile, and a subsidy of 6,400 acres per mile additional, on account of mountainous country, through the Territories and to the Pacific coast, a distance of 1,100 miles from Omaha, where connection is made with railroads from the East, forming the shortest line across the continent, and the only one which can possibly command the business of the Pacific coast.

Orders and remittances should be addressed to the Company's Financial Agents, as below, who will receive subscriptions at the above price, and forward Bonds as rapidly as they can be issued and delivered.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
HUNT, PRESTON & KEEN,
NO. 47 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

We transact a REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS, DEAL IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND BUY AND SELL

Land Warrants
AND
COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 12 WALL ST., N. Y.,

BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE, and keep constantly on hand for delivery, all issues of U. S. Bonds.

GOLD COIN and COUPONS Bought and Sold at market rates.

Orders in Miscellaneous Stocks executed on Commission.

THE NATIONAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.

Branch Office, PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

DIRECTORS:

JAY COOKE, Philadelphia.
C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, Philadelphia.
GEORGE F. TYLER, Philadelphia.
J. HINCKLEY CLARK, Philadelphia.
E. A. ROLLINS, Washington, D. C.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, D. C.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Washington, D. C.
EDWARD DODGE, New York.
H. C. FAHNESTOCK, New York.

OFFICERS:

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Com.
EMERSON W. PEET, Phila., Secretary and Actuary.

This Company, national in its character, offers, by reason of its large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public—such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death; but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives, or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 1 Nassau st., N. Y.,

General Agents for New York State and Northern New Jersey.

MANAGERS:
D. C. WHITMAN. J. U. ORVIS.

GENERAL AGENTS:
JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., for Ohio and Central and Southern Indiana.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, Mich., for Michigan and Northern Indiana.

WALTER T. HATCH. NATHL. W. T. HATCH.

W. T. Hatch & Son,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
COVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 34 Wall Street, N. Y.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 6-per cent. Bonds of 1881. Coupon and Registered.
U. S. Five-twenty 6-per cent. Bonds.
U. S. Ten-forty 5-per cent. Bonds.
U. S. Seven-thirty Treasury Notes.
U. S. One-year Certificates.
U. S. Compound Interest Notes.
And all classes of Government Issues.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, AND OTHERS RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits subject to Check.

ORDERS IN
GOLD, RAILWAY STOCKS, AND BONDS
Promptly Executed at the Stock and Gold Exchange.

REMOVAL.

U.S. Trust Company
REMOVED TO
49 WALL STREET,
FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus - - - $2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, JOHN J. CISCO, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

PETER COOPER, D. H. ARNOLD, ROYAL PHELPS, DANIEL S. MILLER, JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS SLOCOMB, SHEPHERD KNAPP, JOHN J. PHELPS, R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES E. TUPPER, WILLIAM TUCKER, WILSON G. HUNT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.
BENJAMIN D. MORGAN, CLINTON GILBERT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR Jr., DANIEL LORD, EDWARD JONES, GEORGE T. ADEE, ISAAC BELL, JAMES LOW, CYRUS CURTISS, SAMUEL SLOAN, ERASTUS CORNING, JAMES C. SEYMOUR, JOHN CASWELL.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000 paid by the Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 26 and 28 Chatham street, corner of Lafayette, open from 10 to 3. Deposits can be made by mail. Circulars, etc., Books in English, French, and German. Assets $3,400,221 34.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO act as agents for the MANHATTAN COOPERATIVE KNITTING MACHINE. Address, for particulars, CLATLIAM EMERY & Co., General Agents, No. 72 Cedar street, N. Y. City.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 96 WARREN ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNION Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE. — WANTED, by a first-class, popular, cash Life Company, an agent in every county not already represented. To a live and successful man a permanent and lucrative business is guaranteed. Address, stating references, age, time employed, etc., Hon. JOHN A. KING, Jamaica, L. I. Salary required. Address box 144 Herald office.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE.

THE IMPERIAL CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

WAS CONFERRED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

Grover & Baker
SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE
Exposition Universelle,
PARIS, 1867.

Salesrooms at 495 Broadway, New York, and in all the principal cities of the world

HOW A DECLINE IS PRODUCED.

Pure blood makes us well; bad blood makes us sick. Vapors from poorly-digested food in the blood are condensed upon the various organs, and serve to make them grow or repair their waste. Organs made with a greater or lesser proportion of such materials cannot be sound. If the bad condition of blood continues but for a few days or weeks, the body will be out of sorts; and, if it continues, the whole of the body will in time become purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, the decline stopped, and a new lease of life secured. Principal office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all druggists

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau Street. Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL - - - $5,000,000
50,000 Shares, $100 Each.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Phila.;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston;
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President;
N. MICKLES, Vice-President;
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary;
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier Nat. Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer;
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton,	1,000,000
Macoa,	60,000
Hong-Kong,	250,000
Swatow,	200,000
Amoy,	250,000
Foo-Chow,	1,250,000
Wan-Chu,	300,000
Ningpo,	400,000
Hang-Chean,	1,200,000
Shanghai.	1,000,000
Total,	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade; besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land-lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions;* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance, commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall st., New York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New York.

DREXEL WINTHROP & Co., Bankers, 18 Wall street, New York.

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & Co., New York.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Washington, D. C.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & Co., Boston.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse N. Y.

Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

G. F. DAVIS, President of City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Ins. Company, Providence, R. I.

W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau st., New York

Vermilye & Co.,
Bankers,
No. 44 Wall st., New York,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING
7-30 TREASURY LOANS.

ALL SERIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Returns made to Correspondents without Delay, and on Favorable Terms.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall st., New York,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, IN GOLD, COIN, OR CURRENCY, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

820 MILES
OF THE
Union Pacific
RAILROAD

are now finished and in active operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

Whole Line to the PACIFIC will be Completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means: of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States Thirty year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security—and it is expected that not only the interest but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to over

Four Million Dollars,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principle is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 90, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe; and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in New York,

AT THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau street;
BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street; and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, N. Y.

SEPT. 14th, 1868.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Awarded, over Eighty-two Competitors,
THE HIGHEST PRIZE,
A GOLD MEDAL,

for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture.

A GOOD SAMARITAN for every sufferer from Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Flat Worms, Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, etc., is found in Redding's RUSSIA SALVE. Sold everywhere. It's cooling, cleansing, and curative properties are unrivaled by any salves. By mail, 25 cents a box. REDDING & CO., Boston.

THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN any Pills offered to the public that became deservedly so popular as DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. They are composed of vegetable extracts, which dissolve in the stomach with less pain than any other Pill. Those who have used them once will not use any other when these can be procured. They are for sale by druggists generally, and their sale will be unsurpassed by any other Pill ever offered to the community.

MOTHERS, RELIEVE THE toothache of your children by applying DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN TOOTHACHE ANODYNE.

MAGNETIC HEALING INSTITUTE and Conservatory of Metaphysical, Mental, and Spiritual Science, 17 Great Jones st., New York. All diseases, including Cancer and Consumption, radically cured.

TRY GARDNER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND. For sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., 198 Fulton street, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., 21 Park Row, New York

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR
Schools, Academies, Conventions, and Singing Classes.

THE SONG GARDEN. A series of three books, for schools of all grades. By DR. LOWELL MASON.

These have recently been adopted, and are now used as standard books in their department in the public schools of New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville, Cleveland, Newark, and other important cities. They are believed to be the best and most attractive Music Books for schools yet published; containing a great variety and rich collection of new songs, mostly from the German, French, and English, with full and carefully-prepared instruction in the Elements of Music, and Sight Singing. THE SONG GARDEN, FIRST BOOK, for beginners; price 50 cents. THE SONG GARDEN, SECOND BOOK, for common and high schools; price 80 cents. THE SONG GARDEN, BOOK THIRD, for academies and seminaries; price $1. Each book is complete in itself, and may be used separately. Sent by mail for the price. Favorable terms for introduction.

DR. LOWELL MASON'S MUSIC CHARTS.

FIRST SERIES, THIRTY CHARTS, price, $7 50.
SECOND SERIES, THIRTY CHARTS, price, $7 50.

An entirely new publication, now ready, designed to take the place of Mason's Mammoth Musical Exercises; being larger in size, and more convenient in arrangement for use in the school-room. It is designed to save most of the labor at the blackboard, containing a full course of progressively arranged illustrations, exercises, and songs for elementary musical instruction, printed from mammoth type, which can be plainly seen from all parts of a large hall. Each chart is 30 by 42 inches in size. All the charts of each series are attached to a single roller; so that when not in use they form a compact roll about 12 inches in length, having an enameled cloth cover, and which can easily be transported from place to place. For use it is only necessary to provide two pegs or nails, at a suitable distance on the wall, upon which the ends of the roller can rest, allowing the chart in use to hang below, the rest being turned over the back.

Care should be taken to order DR. LOWELL MASON'S Music Charts, as there is another series printed from much smaller type. The prices given are the net prices to which a discount cannot be allowed.

No musical instructor can afford to do without these Charts.

PUBLISHED BY
Mason Brothers,
No. 596 Broadway, New York,
NO. 23 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

Blooming Grove WINES.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

These Wines for Wines for Communion or Medicinal purposes, will find their equal in any market, and in cases of sickness, should be used in preference to all others.

JAQUES BROTHERS,
Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

"Park Lawn Green,"
IN OIL; FOR WINDOW-BLINDS, ETC.
"PERSIAN SCARLET,"
Ready for Window and Agricultural Implements.
Strong, Brilliant, and Permanent.
Made only by
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
White Lead, Zinc White, Colors, and Varnishes,
191 Fulton and 44 Ann Streets, New York.

75,000 GENUINE CLARK RASPBERRY.—The subscribers will sell their large stock of this noble fruit at greatly-reduced prices. Also, Wilson and Kittatinny Blackberry, and a large and fine stock of one and two year old Salem, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Iona, and Rogers's Hybrid, 1, 4, 15, etc., which they will sell cheap. Send for prices. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

Forestall Summer Fevers and all the complaints generated by excessive heat, by keeping the blood cool and the bowels free, with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, at once a most refreshing draught and the best of all regulating medicines.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Novelties in Sterling Silver Ware.

DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
FRUIT AND FLOWER STANDS, ICE CREAM AND BERRY BOWLS,
WINE COOLERS AND DESSERT SETS,
OF UNIQUE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

A most

Complete Stock of the Gorham Plate,

embracing all their choicest patterns, many of which have been specially made to meet the taste of our patrons.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John street, (Up-stairs).

DIAMONDS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,

through the facilities afforded by their House and resident partner in Paris, offer a stock of

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, and other Precious Stones, unrivaled in this country.

TIFFANY & CO. also present a select assortment of Diamond and Gem Jewelry, of the newest London and Paris styles of setting, worthy of the special notice of purchasers, and of parties wishing to have gems reset.

HOUSE IN PARIS,
TIFFANY, REED & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN
Cornet and Band Instruments.

LOUIS SCHREIBER'S PATENT, WITH WATER-VALVES. The Sweetest-toned Instrument Powerful. Easiest Blown, the very Best. They are novel in form, in action, and in the make of the Valves.

Wherever tried, they are pronounced the most *perfect instruments* ever made. We allow musicians to make the most severe tests before accepting the instruments, and in no case has a set of instruments so tested been returned. We have sent sets to Canada, to all the Western States and Territories this side of the Rocky Mountains, and in every instance we are covered by the highest commendation. W. FRITZEL, of Port Hope, Canada, after a severe trial of a large set, says: "They are just what you represented them." "The band are delighted with them." W. C. GRISWOLD, of Norwich, N. Y., says: "We have tested your instruments, and find them much better than we expected. They are the wonder of all seeing and hearing them; they far exceed my most sanguine expectations." C. V. H. TOSSANT, of Muncie, Ind., says: "The tone is the finest I ever heard on any Cornet, and our full set is in fine tune and entirely correct." Springfield Brass Band, of Missouri are delighted with them, and prize them highly; while D. AGNESON, of Fairfield, Iowa, finds them capable of taking the shine of of every other style. The *Dayton Journal*, of Ohio, says: "These instruments are used by the Great Western Band, of Sandusky, Ohio. The leader, Chas. Baetz, Esq., stands unrivaled in our state as a solo cornetist, and is a distinguished musical authority. At the recent fireman's tournament at Sandusky, ten bands present pronounced the Schreiber instrument, used by Charles Baetz, superior to all others. But enough has been said to show that Americans appreciate really good musical instruments for bands, as soon as they get a chance to test them. We have experienced only one difficulty—viz., to keep up the supply; but with an increased force this is obviated; and the demand is promptly met. Don't forget that they were invented in America, and are only made in New York City. Address

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., General Agents,
No. 21 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
429 BROADWAY,
FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME STREET,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CHINA, GLASS, Etc.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS
From the Celebrated Manufactories,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW TABLE-KNIFE,
I. RUSSELL & CO.
FOR SALE AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOR MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
GO TO
Traphagen, Hunter & Co.,
398, 400, AND 402 BOWERY, N. Y.
Prices 20 per cent. below Broadway rates.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IN NEW DESIGNS, BRINTON & LEWIS'S AND CROSSLY'S MAKE, BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE UNDER PRICE AT RETAIL.

GEO. E. I. HYATT, No. 273 CANAL ST.,
THROUGH TO NO 21 HOWARD ST.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH.
On 1st, 9th, 17th, and 24th of each month.

STEAMSHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC:	CONNECTING ON THE PACIFIC WITH THE
ARIZONA,	COLORADO,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	CONSTITUTION,
NEW YORK,	GOLDEN CITY,
OCEAN QUEEN,	SACRAMENTO,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	GOLDEN AGE,
	PANAMA.

One of the above splendid Steamships will leave the DOCK AT FOOT OF DORFEE street, at 12 o'clock noon, as above, except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday, for ASPINWALL, connecting at Panama, the same day with one of the Company's steamers from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

Passengers connecting at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Passengers for NICARAGUA, SAN JUAN DEL SUR, and CHAGRES.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and assist in landing and checking it. Baggage insured at one-half the usual rates. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing. Orders from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

Passengers can buy tickets or further information apply at the Company's ticket-office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River New York. F. R. BABY Agent.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advertising Newspapers kept on file.
A leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to cost of Advertising furnished.
All inquiries receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Circulars, Estimates, Lists of Newspapers for Sale, Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements may be left with us for insertion in the three Metropolitan Dailies.
40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Homœopathic
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Of the City of New York.
Office No. 231 Broadway.

Insurance effected by our new system at a reduction in rates from former rates.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAMES CUMING, Jr., Vice-President.
E. A. STANSBURY, Actuary. A. HISTORY PLUMMER, Asst. Sec
EDWIN W. STONE, Secretary. JOHN F. MORRIS, Asst.

The Independent.

CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

BY S. J. PRITCHARD.

A HEAVY grief had fallen upon the household of Aaron Moore, in the wrong-doing of an only and well-beloved son.

"Who would have thought *our Nelson* could do so reckless a thing?" sobbed Mr. Moore. He did not like to speak the word wicked; so he had called the deed "reckless."

"He did not know what he was doing, or he could not have taken Ellen's money and lost it so, and she a poor orphan. But he will be up to-morrow night; and then maybe he can tell us that it is not so bad, after all," replied Mrs. Moore, anxious to put in a bit of hope to lighten the dark story that had come up to the farm by telegraph, the night before.

The day had been Saturday, and one of the very warm days of the summer. All through its hours the farmer, Aaron Moore, had toiled at haying, that his crop might be "got in" before Sunday.

In the late twilight he had taken up the weekly newspaper of his village, and sat down beside the porch of his house-door to read it. He had read the item concerning his son twice before the full story of it grew into his mind. The telegram was in few words, conveying only the fact that Nelson Moore had lost very heavily by an unfortunate speculation in stocks. What stocks he had lost in were not told by the telegram; but Aaron Moore knew too well.

Three days before that time, the only son had paid a visit to his parents—a brief, restrained, unsatisfactory visit of one night, for he had arrived late and departed early. Farmer Moore was overwearied by his long day in the field, and his wife was absent on an errand of kindness at a neighboring farm-house, so that she did not see her son.

More than a dozen times had she questioned her husband concerning that visit. "Why he came at all? What was the matter with him?" and the other questions that a mother always puts. And the answer she had obtained was on each occasion the same:

"He came to see us, of course. What else could he come for? I reckon he was well enough. I didn't see as there was anything the matter with him. I was sleepy, though, now I come to think of it, and tired. I guess maybe I did drop off to sleep when he was talking something about business, that I didn't understand very well. You see I was up at daylight that morning."

Having spoken thus, Aaron Moore fell into a reverie; and certain recollections of the conversation crept back into his mind, as if they had been playing truant, and were gliding stealthily homeward, hoping to steal in without being found out for runaways. "I do declare, now!" he suddenly ejaculated, with accent of quick pain, "there *may* be something in it. What you will insist on saying about Ellen's money may be true, after all; though God only can forgive Nelson for doing such a thing as that. He did talk about putting it into different securities, now I come to think of it; only I was too dull to pay much attention. He asked me for the certificates, and I gave them to him. How could I suspect such a thing, when he never lisped one word about being in danger. Olive!" he suddenly asked, "if Ellen's money is gone—you know her father trusted *me* with it—what shall we do?"

"I do not know as we can do anything, except to take home Nelson's wife and children, if he is ruined. Who else is there to look after them, pray tell?"

"I was not thinking of Nelson at all, but of Ellen."

"And I was caring for my own children and my own family first, Aaron."

"Olive, let us see what the Lord will say to us out of the Scriptures this evening."

He read as the place which came in its due course, and he read, "Cast your bread upon the waters." He stopped and his eyes remained fixed on the passage so long that his wife thought he had gone to sleep.

"Aaron!" she said.

"Olive, I have been thinking of this command. What do you suppose is the real home, practical meaning of it?" he said.

"I suppose it means that we should give to poor folks all that we can, when they are in need. I guess we shall know what it means when Nelson's family come home to us. There are six of them to give bread to."

"Olive, it speaks another meaning to me to-night; but we will not be troubled now. Let us wait. Nelson will surely be here Monday night. I can't see why he did not come home to us last night, if he felt troubled.

Monday evening, when the hour came for the train to arrive by which Aaron Moore thought to see his son, everything around the old home was put in its best array. The house was bright with welcoming lights. The father and mother had schooled their faces until no look of sadness and care appeared on the surface. Then, when all was ready, they waited.

Nelson Moore went not up to the farm by that night's train. He had no courage to face the father's sad rebuke; he could not see the orphan whose little fortune was gone. He had put it forward as the last plank by which he might reach forth and save his own; but together they had slipped into the financial billows, and Nelson Moore's name would never again ride the crests of golden seas.

The man was a coward, it may be. We cannot tell what motive prompted him to steal away and hide himself on an ocean steamer. We cannot tell what buffetings of Satan assailed him, and caused the sad case of suicide that the cable throbbed back from under the ocean. This story has been merely hinted at, that what Aaron Moore found in the scriptural command to cast bread upon the waters might appear.

The old man had wrought hard many days, and the lands that he loved had been tilled by his fathers before him; but he saw in that command that which induced him to put the sum of all his earthly possessions before him, and unhesitatingly transfer them to the child whose property had been entrusted to his keeping.

In vain were the pleadings of wife and friends that he was giving up all, that he was taking the bread out of his own mouth. He persevered, saying:

"Olive, if we suffer, it is just, because we should have taught Nelson better. There has been something very wrong in our lives, or the boy would have taken heart and courage. Our bread is upon the waters. If the Lord will, it shall come back to us in ways we dream not of. It is not our surplus that we are commanded to give, but our bread; and, if we give so much in charity, what can be withheld when *justice* calls for it, as now?"

A few days went by, and, although the farm was already nominally the property of the orphan, and as such for sale, yet no one in the neighborhood—although it was the finest farm in the region—came forward as purchaser. Mr. Moore was still its occupant, when one day a stranger called to see him. It was about one month after the news of the death of his son had been transmitted. Mr. Moore went into the room with trembling, for he thought the owner-to-be of his farm was come.

Mr. Moore could not understand why the gentleman who awaited him in the little parlor showed such diffidence to open conversation on business—for that he had called on that mission he could not doubt.

After making two or three remarks in the direction he was convinced the stranger's mind was tending, and getting no response, the old man grew silent; and, in the silence, the strange gentleman took courage to say:

"We were pained to learn of your son's death, sir; and I came in part to offer my heartfelt sympathy."

"You knew him, then—my boy, Nelson?" said Mr. Moore, the tears forming in his eyes at the touch of sympathy.

"Not personally, except in a business relation, sir."

"Did my son owe you, too? I regret that my substance is not more, that I might pay you."

"Hold, good man!" said the stranger. "The story of your sacrifices has reached the —— Life Insurance Company. Did you know that your son held policies in that company?"

"No, sir; I did not. But they cannot be good now."

"But they are good. I have assurance here to that effect. At a meeting of the directors, in which the sad story was told, it was voted to pay the amounts in full. Possibly, sir, your own act in giving up your home induced the action on their part. Such moral heroism touches sometimes in places where one least expects it. Here, sir, you are made by your son the recipient of ten thousand dollars, and his wife of a like amount."

Do you think that old man's heart was glad then?

His wife had been listening behind the parlor-door; and she could scarce restrain herself until the agent was gone, when she marched into the room where Aaron Moore sat tasting his new joy, trembling at its sweetness, and said:

"There! Aaron, I wish you'd always read Scripture just your own way," she said.

"It is the Lord's way, not mine. But, after all, Olive, isn't the earth his own; and can he not turn the heart even of an insurance company so that it shall make good his promise? And He didn't make us wait many days even. Our bread is returned unto us."

ASSURANCE.

Upon Thy holy word,
Thy promise, I rely;
If Thou art my salvation, Lord,
My soul shall never die.

Not like our wavering wills
Thy purposes of love;
But firm as the eternal hills
No earthly power can move.

Thy saints shall see Thy face;
Though long and dark the way,
It ends in everlasting peace
And an unshadowed day.

Thy saints shall see Thy face
With eyes undimmed by tears;
And in Thy glorious dwelling-place
Forget their painful years.

Lord! if this hope be mine,
Why should I doubt or fear?
Thou art my trust for life divine,
For consolation here.

H. N. E.

Book Table.

EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE.*

THE portraitures of "modern women," presented in a work with that title, recently reprinted in this country from a London journal, and noticed a week or two since in our columns, exhibit a striking contrast to the delineations of female character in the present interesting volume. The English writer exposes with caustic satire the faults and follies of the fashionable women of the day. He paints in vivid colors the social vices which, in his view, threaten to transform the dignity of the English home into an arena for display, affectation, and insincerity. How much truth there may be in his forlorn disclosures we have no means of knowing. We trust that they are prompted by the love of paradox rather than warranted by the experience of life. We should be sorry to think so meanly of British society as it is represented in those sparkling essays.

The work before us is pitched on a wholly different key. It discourses the most enchanting music of womanly excellence. It exhibits representative types of all that is gracious and noble, all that is gifted and admirable, in the rarest forms of the feminine nature. Happily, the writers had not to draw on their imagination for the specimens they would describe. Their task was only to give a faithful exhibition of characters who have lived and moved in the midst of us, whose images are cherished as among the most precious treasures of memory, or whose living examples are honored as sweet refreshments of humanity.

The first biography in the volume is that of Florence Nightingale, to which Mr. Parton has brought the eminent resources of his graphic pen. Her beautiful character needs no eulogist. One of the fairest and most finely-proportioned natures that have ever been manifested in the form of woman, her life speaks more powerfully in her praise than the most glowing eloquence. We think Mr. Parton is mistaken in calling Florence Nightingale "a devoted member of the Church of England," in which communion she was born; for, if we have been rightly informed, she has exchanged the Episcopal creed for a more liberal faith. At all events, she is free from sectarian attachments, and, as a witty clergyman remarked, "She belongs to a sect which unfortunately is a very rare one—the sect of the Good Samaritan."

Mr. T. W. Higginson has contributed an admirable sketch of one of the most gifted and generous women of whom our country can boast, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child. Her influence in the development of American literature receives a just appreciation from his pen, while he dwells on her services in behalf of the slave with enthusiastic sympathy. The portraiture of Margaret Fuller is also by Mr. Higginson, whose felicitous touches display the character of that remarkable woman in a striking light, and will reveal her peculiar nature to the generation that has come upon the stage since her tragic death. There is great truth in his closing remarks. "Since her day, American literature has greatly widened its base, but has raised its summit no higher. There is a multiplicity of books and magazines, and a vast increase of untrained literary activity. Yet, not only has she had no successor among women; but we still miss throughout our criticism her culture, her insight, her fearlessness, her generous sympathies, and her resolute purpose to apply the highest artistic standard to the facts of American life. It is this sense of loss that is her true epitaph. It was said to have been Fontenelle's funeral oration, when the most brilliant woman of France, having uttered after his death a witticism too delicate for her audience, exclaimed sadly, "Fontenelle! where are you?" And so every American author who has a higher aim than to amuse, or a nobler test of merit than his publisher's account, must feel that something is wanting while Margaret Fuller's place remains unfilled."

In the notice of Grace Greenwood, by Mr. Joseph B. Lyman, ample justice is done to the deeper and more serious traits of that brilliant and erratic, but noble-minded, woman. "Up to the full summit level of the time her spirit rises. She brings to the requirements of this epoch faculties polished by long and diligent culture; a heart throbbing with every fine sensibility and every generous emotion; a large, warm, exuberant nature; a ripe and glorious womanhood."

Among the other biographies in this volume which will attract attention by the truthfulness of their delineations and their discriminating analyses of character we may refer to Mr. Parton's sketches of Frances Ann Kemble and Jenny Lind, Mr. Greeley's delicate tribute to the modest excellence of Alice and Phœbe Cary, Grace Greenwood's warm-hearted picture of Fanny Fern, and the characteristic rollicking correspondence between Fanny Fern and Gail Hamilton, which is made to supply the place in part of a formal notice of the latter. Under the head of "Our Pioneer Educators" Mr. Huntington has contributed some valuable chapters; while the champions of the Woman's Rights Movement are appropriately described by Mrs. Stanton, the "Eminent Women of the Drama" by William Winter, and "Woman as a Physician" by the Rev. Mr. Elliot. The volume is brought out with great typographical neatness, and the portraits with which it is embellished are, in general, not only excellent likenesses of their originals, but superior specimens of art.

* EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE. 8vo. Hartford: S. M. Betts & Co.

EDUCATIONAL TEXT-BOOKS.

FOR the sake of convenience, we group together under the above heading a large number of volumes which have been accumulating on our table.

BULLIONS' LATIN LEXICON has been before the public for six years. It includes both a Latin-English and an English-Latin vocabulary. The former and by far the most useful part is less full than Andrews's Lexicon, having fewer references; and the passages quoted are merely referred to Cicero or Virgil, with no further identification of them. The definitions, so far as we have been able to examine them, are accurate and full. Being all grouped at the head of each article, they are very convenient for the student. Another advantage is the prominence given the synonyms—a feature which will to a great extent supersede the necessity of constantly consulting Döderlein or Ramshorn. The volume is valuable especially for those who do not intend to carry their Latin studies very far, including those college students who are not ambitious to know everything about the language. It will give to such information enough; and the single volume will be cheaper than Andrews's Latin-English Lexicon, Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon, and a book of synonyms, all of which the more advanced scholar will need. Of course, the department of etymology is very unsatisfactory; but this is the case in all Latin lexicons and grammars. Even Harkness's Grammar is not free from these fossil blunders. And so Bullions', though he gives Greek derivations, and perpetuates the old error that such words as *dicus, olicus* are *from* the Greek *theios, elaion*, yet fails to give any Greek analogue to a hundred such words as *sero, semel, castus, vivo, vox, nanciscor*. SHELDON & Co. are the publishers.

From IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co. we receive their series of WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES, including the "Academic," the "High School," the "Common School," the "Primary," and the "Army and Navy Pocket" volumes. These, added to the "Unabridged" and the "National," issued by G. & C. MERRIAM, make the most complete series ever issued. We need not commend them. It is sufficient to say that, while every family ought to have the Unabridged, every school-desk and every boy and girl ought to possess one of the cheaper volumes

PASCHAL'S ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION is intended to introduce into our schools the study of the great organic law of our country. It contains, first, the text of the Constitution; and then the separate paragraphs, with annotations appended. The author, we fear, is rather too much of a lawyer to apprehend just what is of value to children; and has encumbered his text with a vast amount of references, for which they will have no use. Still, with this drawback, the volume will serve to introduce a needed study—though, we fear, not a popular one. The index is very full, and the book is a valuable one for voters, as well as their sons. It is issued by A. S. BARNES & Co.

There is published by IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co. an ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION, printed in very large type on fifty sheets, which are bound together at the top and arranged to be hung up like a map in a school-room. It would make an excellent accompaniment to the handbook just noticed.

In no study has more progress been made in the method of teaching than in geography. It would be hard to imagine a pleasanter way of introducing children to this study than that devised by the author of GUYOT'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY (CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.). It seems to leave nothing to be desired, and the illustrations and the mechanical execution are excellent.

WHITMAN PECK'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS ARITHMETIC (J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., New York) is intended for common schools and academies. Its distinguishing feature is its large number of promiscuous examples, that will try the pupil's skill in applying different rules. In this respect it has no superior. It carries the student through cube root.

EATON'S ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC (TAGGARD & THOMPSON, Boston) is another excellent text-book, by an excellent teacher. It ought to find its way into many schools.

FELTER'S FIRST LESSONS IN NUMBERS is an attractive little book, and as prettily illustrated as might be expected of the firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

GRANDPAPA'S ARITHMETIC (P. S. WYNKOOP & SON, New York) is not so much a text-book as a story-book. We need only say that it is by JEAN MACÉ, the incomparable French writer of instructive books for children, to lead every father to wish to purchase it for his little children. It is a story of two little apple merchants, who lived before arithmetic was invented, and of the bright little fairy sister Pinchinette, who got them out of all their difficulties in calculation.

The treatise on the DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, by JOHN SPARE, has been before the public three years, and is superseded by no other. It is strange that the Calculus is not more studied; and this work is more accurate and scientific, and yet more interesting, than any other we have seen. It avoids geometrical processes, developing all the formulæ algebraically, and illustrating with numerous original examples.

We have received from BROWN, COOMBS & Co., New York, a book entitled FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS, which contains figures of that number of contrivances for altering or modifying motion. It is compiled from the *American Artisan*, and will be interesting to inventors or teachers of mechanics.

The Cambridge Course of Physics is by far the best we have seen. The HANDBOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & Co., Boston) has the single serious fault that it omits the subject of electricity, which is treated of in the Chemistry. The great advantage of this volume is that it is up to the times, and includes the results of the investigations of Tyndall, Helmholtz, and other modern scientists. A perusal of the book would astonish many teachers who suppose they understand the science.

The same praise is due to the HANDBOOK OF THE STARS, by the same authors. It contains very little mathematics, but an abundance of facts old and new, excellently illustrated with plates. The distance of the sun, we notice, is given at the old erroneous figures

STEELE'S FOURTEEN WEEKS COURSE IN ASTRONOMY (A. S. BARNES & Co.) is another excellent text-book. It contains about the right amount of mathematics for schools, and is well abreast of the times. The illustrations are scarcely equal in clearness to those in the volume just mentioned; and we notice the figure of the sun's *facuhæ*, p. 60, as being singularly poor.

COX'S MANUAL OF MYTHOLOGY (LEYPOLDT & HOLT, New York) is republished from the second English edition. It is an attempt to teach young boys in school the elements of comparative mythology; and, in the form of question and answer, explains Greek, Latin, Egyptian, Vedic, Persian, and Norse myths. We believe it more valuable to older than to younger scholars.

CHAMPLIN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY (A. S. BARNES & Co.) is a compact work, well fitted for its object. It avoids the disputed question of tariff, advocates a system of contraction to secure specie payment, and urges the withdrawal of legal-tender notes. The author uses the first person much more than we like to see it employed in text-books.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON have issued DRAWING WITHOUT A MASTER, being the method of learning to draw from memory advocated by Madame Cavé. It consists of familiar letters to a mother who is instructing her daughters in drawing. The essence of the method is that a model is first traced on gauze or transparent paper, then copied on drawing-paper, the pupil being required constantly to correct the drawing by putting the first tracing over it; and then the pupil draws the same from memory, with no model before her. This method is developed and illustrated at considerable length, and commends itself, by its simplicity and value, to every mind.

ANTE-NICENE CHRISTIAN LIBRARY. Vols. VII. and VIII. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

We have simply to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable series. We have before us the fourth issue of two volumes, of which we need only say that they are worthy of their predecessors. "Tertullian against Marcion" is complete; while the other volume is the first of "the Writings of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage." The volume of Cyprian contains his life, epistles, and several treatises, including one on the dress of Virgins, from which we learn that some of that order of celibates were guilty of painting their cheeks, dyeing their hair, wearing earrings and necklaces, and attending weddings. Cyprian did not hesitate to rebuke the sin of lewdness and other crimes in a scathing language that would startle Madison Square. Tertullian's treatise is complete, and is really not so much a refutation of an obsolete heresy as a discussion of the connection between the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures. There is fascination about these early Fathers, who sealed their faith with their blood; and a study of their writings is incumbent on all modern Christian apologists.

L. PRANG & Co.'s latest chromo is a copy of Bierstadt's "Sunset"—a California scene. As cheap printing fosters the taste for reading among the masses, thereby steadily enlightening and elevating them; so the art of chromo-lithography, by making good pictures accessible to people of moderate means, is fostering a taste for the beautiful, and carrying refining influences into thousands of homes. Multitudes will thus be prepared to appreciate and demand the works of the best painters.

F. S. FULLER & Co., Springfield, Mass., have sent us a proof of a fine steel engraving—"Kathrina; or, My Meditation of Thee shall be Sweet." It is an attempt to give form to the chief character in Holland's latest poem. The engraving is by H. B. Hall, Jr., from a painting by J. G. Teggart. It is sold only by subscription.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

How Crops Grow. A treatise on the chemical composition, structure, and life of the plant, for all students of agriculture. With numerous illustrations and tables of analyses. By Samuel W. Johnson, M.A., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Yale College. 12mo, pp. 394. Orange Judd & Co., New York.

Green Mountain Stories. By the author of the "Win and Wear" series. Five volumes, 16mo: Binding the Sheaves. Pp. 406: Weighed in the Balance. Pp. 402: Edzel Todds. Pp. 396: Girding on the Armor. Pp. 392: Robert Linton. Pp. 395. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Life and Public Services of Gen. U. S. Grant, from his boyhood to the present time, and a biographical sketch of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. By Charles A. Phelps, late president of the Massachusetts Senate. 12mo, pp. 344. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Invasion of the Crimea: Its Origin, and an account of its progress, down to the death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Vol. 2. 12mo, pp. 632. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Bachelor of Salamanca. Translated from the French of M. Le Sage, author of "Gil Blas." By James Townsend. Two volumes, 16mo, pp. 349 and 353. Thos. W. Hartley, Philadelphia.

Yesterday, To-day, and Forever. A Poem, in Twelve Books, by Edward Henry Bickersteth, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon. 12mo, pp. 441. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Lilliput Levee. Poems of Childhood, Child Fancy, and Childlike Moods: with the addition of several new poems, written for this edition. 16mo, pp. 214. Geo. Routledge & Sons, New York.

Children with the Poets. By Harriet B. McKeever, author of "Ella's Mistake." 16mo, pp. 320. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

The Water Power of Maine. Reports of the Commissioners and Secretary of the Hydrographic Survey of 1867. 8vo. Walter Wells, Portland, Me.

Bessie and her Friends. By Joanna H. Matthews, author of "Bessie in the City." 16mo, pp. 366. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Lucretia; or, The Children of Night. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. 16mo, pp. 717. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A Book about Boys. By A. R. Hope, author of "A Book about Dominies." 16mo, pp. 247. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

Tablets. By A. Bronson Alcott. 16mo, pp. 208. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

PAMPHLETS.

Die Deutsche Auswanderung und die Verschleppung Deutsche Auswanderer. Mit specieller Rücksicht auf die Auswanderung nach Brasilien. Von J. J. Sturz. Fr. Kortkampf, Berlin.

Roll of Honor. (No. XV.) Names of Soldiers who Died in Defense of the American Union, interred in the National Cemetery. Quartermaster's Office, Washington.

Few Saved; or, the Awful Condition of the World and Christendom. By A Watchman. H. L. Hastings, Boston.

Catalogue of the Preparatory Department of the University of Minnesota. W. W. Washburn, St. Anthony.

"Festina Lente." A sermon for the times to young men. By Rev. E. B. Raffensperger. Johnson, Vt.

The Life and Campaigns of Gen. U. S. Grant. By Gen. Jas. G. Wilson. Robert M. DeWitt, New York.

Christ and Him Crucified. An inaugural discourse by Rev. T. C. Gardner, A.M. Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Lives of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Grace Owen's Engagement. Reprinted from "Blackwood." Loring, publisher, Boston.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education. J. L. Pickard, Chicago.

The Grant Campaign Songster. R. M. DeWitt, New York.

The Radical Drum-Call. R. M. DeWitt, New York.

The House that Jeff Built. Am. News Co., New York.

PERIODICALS.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter. Sept. 19. S. W. Butler, M.D., Philadelphia.

Blackwood's Magazine. September. Leonard Scott Pub. Association, New York.

The Riverside Magazine for Young Folks. October. Hurd & Houghton, New York.

American Homœopathic Observer. September. Dr. E. A. Lodge, Detroit, Mich.

The Brooklyn Journal. October. Stephen F. Hathaway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Demorest's Young America. October. W. Jennings Demorest, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine. October. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Catholic World. October. Catholic Publication House, New York.

The Gardener's Monthly. September. Brinkloe & Maroe, Philadelphia.

Arthur's Home Magazine. October. T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia.

Periodical Accounts of the United Brethren. September. London.

The Congregational Review. September. M. H. Sargent, Boston.

The Christian Examiner. September. James Miller, New York.

The Children's Hour. October. T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia.

Hall's Journal of Health. October. Am. News Co., New York.

The Bankers' Magazine. September. 41 Pine st., New York.

Putnam's Monthly. October. G. P. Putnam & Son, New York.

Hours at Home. October. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

The Sabbath at Home. October. Am. Tract Society, Boston.

The Olive Wreath. September. Chaplin & Cowgill, Chicago.

Harper's Monthly. October. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Good News. September. P. S. Wynkoop & Son, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly. October. Tickner & Fields, Boston.

The People's Magazine. Sept. Pott & Amery, New York.

Our Young Folks. October. Tickner & Fields, Boston.

Littell's Living Age. Sept. 26. Littell & Gay, Boston.

The Schoolmate. October. Jos. H. Allen, Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL TEXT-BOOKS.

D. Appleton & Co., New York,

publish upward of TWO HUNDRED TEXT-BOOKS, adapted to all departments of School, Academic, and Collegiate Education, of which a descriptive catalogue will be sent on application.

HARKNESS'S LATIN SERIES.

A LATIN GRAMMAR. For Schools and Colleges. 12mo. $1 75.

A LATIN READER. Intended as a companion to the Grammar. $1 50.

AN INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK. Intended as an Elementary Drill-book on the Inflections and Principles of the Language, and as an Introduction to the Author's Grammar, Reader, and Latin Composition. $1 25.

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO LATIN COMPOSITION. Just Ready.

This series is already in use in every state of the Union, and introduced into hundreds of colleges and other classical institutions

A NEW SERIES OF ARITHMETICS. By G. P. QUACKENBOS, LL.D., on the basis of the works of GEO. R. PERKINS, LL.D.

PRIMARY (40 cts.), ELEMENTARY (60 cts.), PRACTICAL ($1), MENTAL (40 cts.).

Clear, thorough, comprehensive; logically arranged; well embellished with a great variety of examples; exact in their definitions; brief in their rules; condensed and searching in their analyses; up to the times; teach the methods actually used by business-men; make the solution of a question an intelligent and not a mechanical process; *perfect* text-books; WITH NO DEFECTS. Such is the verdict pronounced by teachers. Such are the advantages that are introducing them into schools everywhere.

CORNELL'S NEW SERIES.

PRIMARY (90 cts.), INTERMEDIATE ($1 50), GRAMMAR SCHOOL ($1 75).

The text has undergone a rigid revision. The Map Questions have been brought in all cases directly opposite the Map to which they refer, and have been detailed sufficiently to admit of a SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. The engravings are executed by our best artists.

One of the great features of this Revised Edition is its Magnificent Maps—the result of much experiment and labor—to which the Publishers point with pride, *as the most beautiful specimens in this line of art ever offered to the American public*; accurate in their outlines, sharp and distinct in their lettering, admirable in the arrangement of names, tasteful in their coloring, and in all respects unexceptionable. The Grammar School contains a PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF MAP DRAWING.

MILLIONS OF COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD.

They are used in the Public Schools of the City of New York; and, to the exclusion of all others, in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Columbus, Charleston, Detroit, San Francisco, and scores of other cities. They are in general use in all parts of the United States, in Public and Private Schools.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

HUXLEY & YOUMANS'S PHYSIOLOGY. 136 Engravings. 12mo. 400 pages. $2.

This work, a thorough treatise on Physiology and Hygiene, has been received with remarkable favor, and is undoubtedly the best text-book on these important subjects that science has yet furnished to education.

Single copies of the above works will be mailed, postpaid, to any educator, for examination, on receipt of one-half the retail price. Liberal terms made for introduction. Address

D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
90, 92, 94 Grand St., New York.

THE CALAXY
FOR OCTOBER,
NOW READY.

IT IS THE MOST

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING, AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER:

I. CIPHER. A Novel. Part First. Chapters I. to VI. (With an illustration by Sol Eytinge.)
II. VITTORIA COLONNA.
III. HAZARD. By Caroline Chesebro.
IV. THE HISTORY OF TEARS. By W. R. Alger.
V. AN AUTUMN SONG. By Robert Weeks.
VI. JOHN LESTER WALLACK. (With a portrait from the painting of Wm. Oliver Stone.)
VII. A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE NERVES. No. III. By W. A. Hammond, M.D.
VIII. THE DEATH OF HOPE. By Mary E. Atkinson.
IX. BEECHDALE. By Marian Harland. Chapters XV. and XVI.
X. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
XI. WHOSE HAND? A Chemico-Ghost Story. By Carl Van Wyck.
XII. IS LABOR A CURSE? By †. †. †.
XIII. TIDES. By H. H.
XIV. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY:
HISTRIONIC METEMPSYCHOSIS. By Justin Winsor.
A VISIT TO THE BANK OF PRUSSIA. By Carl Winter.
MR. FIELD'S PYROPOP APPLIES THE PROBE. By Jas. Franklin Fitts.
THE PIPE COUNTRY. By L. S.
XV. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XVI. LITERATURE AND ART.
XVII. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

Price 35 cents; $4 per year.
Very liberal terms made with those who will get up clubs for THE GALAXY. Address

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HAPPY HOURS:
A COLLECTION OF SONGS FOR
SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND THE HOME CIRCLE.

By HOWARD KINGSBURY and REV. A. A. GRALEY.

This charming new Song-Book for Children and Youth is enormously rich in original productions. It contains a *Brief Elementary Treatise* and a *great Variety of Songs* suitable for use in Common Schools, Academies, and Social Circles; and a *Devotional Department.*

Teachers are invited to examine this book before adopting any other. Price, 50 cents per copy.

TAINTOR BROS., Publishers, 678 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
of the best styles, superior

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, GLOBES, MAPS, and COMMON-SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Manufactured to order, and kept in stock. For complete "Educational Catalogue" address

E. C. BROWNELL,
No. 15 Murray street, New York.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE AND TRADE-LIST may be obtained gratuitously on application to HARPER & BROTHERS, personally or by letter, inclosing ten cents.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE—
"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS"—is popular among the young folks everywhere. Specimen copies sent free on application to LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE ADVANCE.
A first-class Religious Weekly. Specimen copies, containing a very liberal premium-list, sent free. Address THE ADVANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE IS SAID TO BE THE leading Metropolitan and National Magazine.

C. F. VENT & CO.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHERS,
CINCINNATI, O. Agents Wanted.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR SALE AT all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE, by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

THE JUNE NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY
contains splendid supplements, two full-size Patterns, and a Lady's Collar ready for use, and other elegant novelties.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
ALBUMS, and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 501 Broadway, New York.

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING.

THE GREAT

AGRICULTURAL,

HORTICULTURAL,

AND FAMILY PAPER.

THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

will be sent FREE for the remaining two months of this year *to all* new *subscribers for* 1869 *whose subscriptions*, marked new, *shall be received* during this month of October.

A SPLENDID PAPER

FOR THE FARMER,

FOR THE GARDENER,

FOR THE FAMILY,

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

FULL OF VALUABLE MATTER.

THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD,

Including a Special, Interesting, and Instructive Department for

CHILDREN and YOUTH.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1842.]

A Good, Cheap, and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Woman, and Child, in City, Village, and Country.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with Plain, Practical, Reliable Original matter, including hundreds of Beautiful and Instructive ENGRAVINGS in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the FARM, in the ORCHARD and GARDEN, in and around the DWELLING.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent WORKING-MEN, who know what they write about.

The HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate indoor work.

The DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH is prepared with special care to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

CIRCULATION—TERMS (in advance).

The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (125,000 to 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the LOW PRICE of $1.50 a year; four copies for $5; ten copies for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

NOW NOTICE:

The offer of TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING applies to ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED IN OCTOBER, 1868, for the year 1869, whether single names or members of clubs. Thus: $1.50 pays for one copy of the *American Agriculturist* for the whole of 1869, and the subscriber receives the paper for the last two months of this year FREE. $5 will pay for FOUR subscribers for the whole of 1869, and each of them receives the paper for the last two months of this year FREE; that is, they receive the *Agriculturist* from November, 1868, to December, 1869, inclusive, and in the same way with the larger clubs, as above. And these names count on the Premium Lists.

TWO MONTHS For Nothing.

THE GREAT

Agricultural,

Horticultural,

and Family Paper.

THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

will be sent FREE for the remaining two months of this year to all New Subscribers for 1869 *whose subscriptions, marked new, shall be received during this month of October.*

A SPLENDID PAPER

FOR THE FARMER,

FOR THE GARDENER,

FOR THE FAMILY,

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Full of Valuable Matter.

Make all remittances *either by checks or drafts on New York City, payable to the order of Orange Judd & Co., or by Post-office Money Orders, or in Registered Letters.*

Orange Judd & Co.,

No. 245 Broadway, New York.

A VALUABLE BOOK.
THE UNCONSCIOUS TRUTH
OF
THE FOUR GOSPELS.
BY REV. W. H. FURNESS, D.D.

12mo. Tinted paper. Fine Cloth. $1 50.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY HOYT S.S. BOOKS, BOSTON.

EDUCATION.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, Classon
AVE., CORNER MADISON ST., BROOKLYN, will open for Boarding and Day Pupils Sept. 15th. For circulars address the Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS. Reference: Rev. J. T. DURYEA, D.D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 467, 469, 471 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, September 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after September 1st.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the Regular or the Partial Course will take place on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French, and German form a constant and prominent part of the Regular Course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars as to the English, Mathematical, and Scientific Departments, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College Catalogue.

The Academic and Preparatory Schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the college. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

1854 FIFTEENTH YEAR. 1868.
BROOKLYN JUVENILE HIGH SCHOOL.
LIVINGSTON STREET, NEAR COURT.

FALL TERM, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1868.

The principal aim and object of this School

The Farmers' Column.

FORCING-HOUSES.

We believe that in the neighborhood of our large cities forcing-houses for the production of early vegetables, plants, etc., can be erected and made to produce a good steady profit. It has been tried at Vineland, N. J., and the owner relates his experience as follows:

My house is 50x33 feet, with small boiler-shed on north end. It cost, when completed, about $1,200.

Took first crop (lettuce) from the beds the first of last March.

The highest price obtained was 8 cts. per head, the lowest 3 cts. Sold 4,680 heads, which netted $211 65, or a little more than 4½ cts. per head. The next crop—consisting of lettuce, cabbage, cucumber, and melon plants—was taken off during the month of April and first part of May. Sold 3,120 heads lettuce, which netted $95 38; 25,000 cabbage plants, at $4 per M., $100; cucumber and melon plants, $25.

After these crops were removed, I put in a crop of cucumbers, which, rightly managed, would have sold for at least $100 during the month of June; but through ignorance and inexperience, received only $5 for them. On account of not having house completed in season, I missed raising a crop of lettuce in the Fall, to sell during the month of December. This crop, I suppose, will generally sell for about 4 cents per head in Philadelphia, where all of my lettuce was sold. The furnace consumed 8 tons of coal, at $8 per ton, $64. Seed cost about $6. Interest on $1,200 invested in building, at 12 per cent., $144. This was all the expense I was at; for I did nearly all the work myself, on stormy days and evenings, when I should have done nothing else.

The account may be stated briefly thus:

Dr.

March 1.	Sold 4,680 heads lettuce,	$211 65
April	" 3,000 cabbage plants,	95 38
	" Cucumber and melon plants,	100 00
June	" Early cucumbers,	25 00
		5 00
	Total sales,	$437 03

Cr.

Freight on coal,	$ 64 00
Seed,	6 00
Interest on $1,200, at 12 per cent.,	144 00
Total,	$214 00
Deducted from	437 03
Leaves as profit	$223 03

I had no practical knowledge of this business before engaging in it; but I took *Gardening for Profit* as my guide, followed it as faithfully as I could, and used the best common sense I possessed. Of course, with one year's experience, I expect to do better this winter than I did last; and I confidently believe that I shall each season clear $500 from the house.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Average Age of Animals.—The average age of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; of rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a wolf, 20; a fox, 14 to 16; lions are long-lived, the one known by the name of Pompey living to the age of 70 years; elephants have been known, it is asserted, to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription 250 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 20; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 to 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years, and are then killed for beef. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1000 years; the dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens frequently reach the age of 100; swans have been known to live 300 years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live 107 years.

Clouds as Indications of the Weather.—Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy; but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally the softer clouds look the less wind, but perhaps more rain may be expected; and the harder, more "greasy," roll-ed, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also, a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; and a greenish, sickly-looking color, wind and rain. Thus, by the prevalence of red, yellow, or other tints, the coming weather may be foretold very nearly; indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly. Small, inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light send clouds, driving across heavy masses, show wind and rain; but if alone may indicate wind only.

The *Ohio Farmer* is responsible for the following:

Large horses are generally most admired by farmers; but farmers are most admired who *pony* up.

Prosperity is generally based upon knowledge and industry; the swine will always get most that *nose* most.

Farmers are like fowls; neither will get full crops without industry.

Because a man who attends a flock of sheep is a shepherd makes it no reason that a man who keeps cows should be a *cow-ard*.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his home, but we do not like to see him use rails, poles, and boards to *prop-a-gate* with.

The Wire Worm.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says that he destroys the wire worms in his flower-garden by using a liquid composed of one gallon of sulphuric acid to twenty of water, and applying it plentifully to the soil late in the autumn, when the plants have done blooming, and early in spring, before vegetation commences. It is better to use it on the soil before the plants are set out or the seed is sown, as when it comes in contact with the larvæ it is very injurious to them. He says that he tried it on soil that was very much infested by these pests, and it killed every one of them.

Potatoes.—J. S. Smith, Roselle, Union County, N. J., raised last year, from five acres, over $1,000 worth of potatoes, clear of all expenses. Naturally the ground was wet; but it was underdrained and moderately manured the previous year, and there was no rot. The quality was only second-rate, but they netted $1 50 a bushel.

From an acre and one-half of ground in Somerset, Maryland Peninsula, there were raised this year one hundred barrels of Irish potatoes, which realized the sum of $100.

To Dry Fruit.—Take two frames and glass used for hot-beds, or "cord-frames," and place them over a clean gravel-bed; inside arrange shelves on which to place the fruit. After this you need not give the fruit a second thought, except to take it out when dried.

It is secure from flies and other insects, rains or dew, children and small children, nor can it be burned up.

Manurial Power of Salt.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* says he finds his clay-loam ground increased more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster to the acre than from the application of animal manure. Others have been equally benefited by the application. Perhaps a judicious mixture of both would secure the best results.

A strawberry-grower in West Springfield, Mass., set out an acre of strawberry plants last August, applied then 30 bushels of wood-ashes, this spring put on 50 bushels twice and 1,500 lbs. superphosphate. He says now the plants are looking *nice*. We should think they might. Liberal manuring pays back first cost and a good profit on everything.

Temperature for Churning.—In cold weather the cream should be about 65°, not higher, when you begin churning.

In warm weather 62° is about right; for in the course of the operation the temperature will rise, but should not get above 67°. Avoid adding much of either hot or cold water to secure the proper degree of warmth.

Save the Birds.—A certain insect lays 2,000 eggs, but a single tomtit will destroy 200,000 eggs in a year. A swallow devours 543 insects in a day, eggs and all. A sparrow's nest was found to contain 700 pairs of the upper wings of the cockchafer, though other food was procurable in abundance. So, save the birds.

To Destroy the Borer.—A very simple, practical, and (actually tried) efficient way to kill the borer is to take some small pellets of cotton, dip them in spirits of turpentine, and with a fine wire push one of the pellets away into each hole. It will kill every borer, *sure pop*.

For six years Mr. R. W. Buel, of Franklin, N. Y., was successful in raising onions with no other manure than leached ashes, of which he has applied about a bushel to the square rod. Last year his crop failed, as he was troubled by the maggot.

An acre of growing wheat absorbs and throws off ten tons of water per day.

AGRICULTURAL.

NORWAY OATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties having ordered from us are informed that we are now sending off the grain with all possible dispatch, and that their orders will be responded to as soon as reached on our books. The large number of orders received compels us to ask the indulgence of our patrons for a few days only. For price-list and full particulars see Independent of Sept. 3d, or send for circular.

JONES & CLARK,
No. 20 Liberty st., New York.
P.-O. Box 5689.

PREMIUM LIST.

Whitlock's Horticultural Recorder,

$1 50 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES, 20 Cts.
Address L. L. WHITLOCK, Box 6722. 245 Broadway, N. Y.

ANDREW S. FULLER, Editor.

The cheapest journal of the kind published, and the only one giving price-list of Trees, Vines, and Plants in "All Nurseries in One." It also contains a list of best implements for Farm, Garden, and Household; and its pages are filled with articles from the best horticultural and agricultural writers in the country. As a special inducement, we offer to send one plant of either of the following varieties of fruits to all who send in their names with $1 50:

One Clarke Raspberry; one Davison Thornless Raspberry; one Ellsdale Raspberry; two Early Wilson Blackberry; two Kittatinny Blackberry; one Missouri Mammoth Blackberry; one Choice Gladiolus; one Choice Japan Lily; one Iona Grape Vine; or, to any one who will send 25 cents extra, to pay postage, we will send ONE POUND OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

The plants will be carefully packed and sent by mail, post-paid, as early in the Autumn or Spring as practicable.

Mapes's Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime.

The special Fertilizer for Wheat and other Grain Crops, and seeding down Grass Lands.

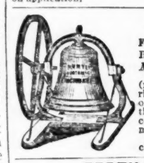
Contains Ammonia	4.492
Phosphate soluble in Water	15.746
Total Phosphates	27.296

From 41 to 47 bushels of wheat per acre, and 30 bushels of rye per acre, followed by excellent grass crops, have frequently been produced through application of from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of this Fertilizer, far exceeding results from stable-manure on the same soil.

For sale by the MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO CO., 181 Water street, N. Y.

Price $55 per Ton.

Pamphlets on the "Culture of Wheat and other Grain Crops," the value of Special Fertilizers, and containing numerous testimonials, furnished gratuitously on application.



Steel Composition BELLS.
For Churches, Schools, etc.
BLYMYER, NORTON & Co.
Manufrs. Cincinnati, O.
These celebrated Bells, (not Cast Iron or Amalgam) rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only *one-third* as much.
☞ Send for descriptive circular.

FERTILIZERS.
LISTER'S CELEBRATED
Pure Bone Meal and Superphosphate of Lime;
also the COMPLETE MANURE, as per Prof. Ville's (of France) formula. Address
LISTER BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, 183 FRONT St., N. Y.

PRINDLE'S PATENT
Agricultural Steamer and Caul-
dron, having had a test of nine years, has proved itself superior to any other arrangement for cooking food in large quantities for man or domestic animals, and is well adapted for mechanical purposes, where heat or a less pressure of steam is required. Those interested will please send for testimonials, prices, etc., to
JAMES C. HAND & CO., Factors,
Or to SAVERY & CO., Manufacturers,
Philadelphia

Ready Roofing

THE FIRST CUSTOMER IN EACH place can buy 1,000 feet at 25 per cent. discount. Samples and circulars sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane New York

INGERSOLL'S COTTON AND WOOL PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HAY AND STRAW PRESSES. INGERSOLL'S RAG AND PAPER PRESSES. INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES. PRESSES BOTH HAND AND HORSE-POWER. for baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $25. For price-list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint (Brooklyn), N. Y.

THE FINEST STRAWBERRY for
Amateur Culture: Napoleon III.—Large, handsome, productive, and high-flavored. Illustrated descriptive circular, with testimonials of Chas. Downing, Thos. Mehan, H. E. Hooker, and other leading horticulturists, mailed to applicants. Plants by mail, postage paid) 8 per doz. Nurserymen, dealers, and clubs supplied at reduced rates. EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Penn.

BELLS.
Amalgam Bells for Churches, Schools, etc. Equal to the best, and cheaper than all; only 20 cts. per lb., warranted. Used for fifteen years in all the States and Canada, and giving the best satisfaction. Send for circular to the manufacturer, SAMUEL S. DAVIS, 38 Dey street, New York.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES ENOUGH OF RASPBERries and Blackberries, the fruit of which brought $1 per quart in market. Send stamp for catalogues. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

CLOTHING.

UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
IMPORTER OF
Men's Fine Furnishing Goods,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Dress Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.
Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GEO. M. TRACY continues to make his fine Improved Yoke Shirts to order, and a perfect fit warranted. The best and cheapest shirts in the city. One trial will convince any one of his superior skill in the manufacture and fitting of shirts.
Three and four-ply Linen Collars.
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery.
Spring and Summer Undergarments.
A complete assortment of all kinds Men's Furnishing Goods, wholesale and retail, by
GEO. M. TRACY, Act.,
No. 109 Williamst., N. Y.

FURNITURE, CARPETING, ETC.

Degraaf & Taylor,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, and MATTRESSES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
87 and 89 Bowery,
65 Christy Street, and
130 and 132 Hester Street,
[Connected under one roof.]

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing houses throughout ever offered by one house in the city, and at a great deduction in price.

Our Carpet Department is under the superintendence of H. S. Barnes, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., in Broadway, and for the last 4 years with Lord & Taylor. Our Stock of Carpets is entirely new and well-selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The Mattress Department is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. *Every mattress guaranteed.*

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, and Private Houses furnished throughout at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces—the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River—were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.
Second and Third Avenue Cars pass our Stores.
Entrance, 87 and 89 Bowery.

FURNITURE.
New styles, best quality, low prices of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, etc.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 661 Broadway, N. Y.
Curtains, Shades, Furniture Coverings, etc., at 447 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FURNITURE!
NEW STYLES! NEW STYLES!
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, AND CHAMBER SUITES, LADIES' WORK-TABLES, FLOWER-STANDS, AND FANCY CHAIRS, etc., etc.
WM. H. LEE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton St.,
Between Broadway and Greenwich st., N. Y.

T. Brooks & Co.,
Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse,
Nos. 127 AND 129 FULTON ST.,
(Corner Sands street), Brooklyn.

We use none but the best seasoned Wood, and the finest materials. Our Patterns are new and elegant in design, and our Workmanship unsurpassed.

CURTAINS IN EVERY STYLE.
PURE HAIR MATTRESSES AND SPRING UNDERBEDS.
Goods delivered in New York free of charge; also packed to any part of the country.

FURNITURE
OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ALSO
Parlor Sofa and Secretary Bedstead,
With a full Spring and Hair Mattress.
Manufactured and Sold by
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
167 Bleecker st., Cor. Sullivan.

Furniture
OF THE LATEST STYLE,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER SUITS, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, AND MAPLE. RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, NO. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND SECOND AVENUE.
☞ ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
No. 102 Broadway.

Assets, rapidly increasing, $1,500,000.

ALL APPROVED FORMS OF POLICIES ISSUED. LIBERAL MODES FOR THE PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

The Entire Profits of the Company Divided Equitably among the Insured.

LAST RETURN OF PREMIUM FIFTY PER CENT.

The Premium and Dividend System of this Company combines the best features of all the modern plans of Life Insurance.

If the premium is paid ALL CASH, the dividends begin with the second annual premium and continue annually thereafter; they may be applied either to reduce the premium charged or to increase the amount insured.

Premiums may also be paid two-thirds in cash, the remaining one-third being endorsed as a Loan upon the policy.

NO NOTES ARE REQUIRED.

In this case dividends begin with the Fourth annual premium and continue annually, and are applied to cancel the Loans outstanding.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix.....New York.
Hon. James Harper.....Firm: Harper & Bros., Ex-Mayor, N. Y.
John J. Crane.....President Bank Republic.
William T. Hooker.....Wall Street.
William M. Vermilye.....Banker, (Vermilye & Co.)
Charles G. Rockwood.....Cashier Newark Banking Co.
Hon. George Opdyke.....Ex-Mayor of New York.
Minot C. Morgan.....Banker.
Thomas Rigney.....Firm: Thos. Rigney & Co.
Benj. B. Sherman.....Treasurer N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Co.
Aaron Arnold.....Firm: Arnold, Constable & Co.
Rich'd H. Bowne.....Firm: John Wetmore & Bowne.
E. V. Haughwout.....Firm: E. V. Haughwout & Co.
William Wilkens.....Firm: W. Wilkens & Co.
Julius H. Pratt.....Merchant.
William W. Wright.....Morehant.
Charles J. Sparr.....Merchant.
William Allen.....Merchant.
Geo. W. Cuyler.....Banker, Palmyra, N. Y.
Geo. T. Hope.....Pres't Continental Fire Ins. Co.
John H. Sherwood.....Park Place.
Walton H. Peckham.....Cor. 5th av. and 23d st.
Edward H. Wright.....Newark, N. J.
George W. Fisher.....Counselor.
William L. Cogswell.....Merchant.

WALTON H. PECKHAM, Prest.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary. LUCIUS McADAM, Actuary
W. E. VERMILYE, Medical Examiner.

FIRST NATIONAL
ECLECTIC
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL . . . . . $125,000.

OFFICE:
35 UNION SQUARE,
New York City.

J. S. W. BAKER, Pres. | Wm. C. PRESCOTT, Vice-Pres.
Israel C. Pierson, Actuary. | G. de Macarty, Secretary.
Robert S. Newton, M. D., Med. Exam. and Director. | Chas. H. Mitchell, Attorney.
P. Lorin Satterlee, M.D., Medical Examiner. | Booker C. Van Vorst, Counsel.
Nicholas Paul, Superintendent of Agencies, 35 Union Sq.
Livingston Satterlee, Metropolitan Agent, 200 B'way.

This Society proposes to furnish every description of Life Assurance on the most reasonable terms, and to combine the advantages offered by all other companies

Agents Wanted.
LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS,
ATTENTION!
Very desirable districts can now be secured by EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL MEN
OF THE
PHŒNIX
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS OVER THREE MILLIONS. INCOME OVER TWO MILLIONS.
Dividends 50 Per Cent. upon the Full Premium Paid-up Policies.
NO NOTES DEDUCTED IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. ALL ITS POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING, AND
So Stipulated in its Policies.
Usual Restrictions on Travel, Occupation, and Residence abolished. It has paid over FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in losses, and never contested a claim during the 17 years of its existence.
Apply, with references, by mail, or in person, to
JOHN E. DeWITT, Resident Director, 161 Broadway, New York.

THE UNITED STATES
Life and Casualty Insurance Co.
HOME OFFICE, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 96 Broadway, N. Y.
This company offers liberal terms to both Insurers and Agents.
J. B. Church, Jr., Sec'y. Edmund C. Fisher, Pres't.

MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Offices Nos. 156 & 158 Broadway.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
E. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assist. Sec'y.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:
SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1864, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,348
30	7,500	708	2,703	10,203
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Massachusetts, General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, New York, Gen'l Agent for Northern New York.
R. J. BALL, Buffalo, New York, Gen'l Agent for Western New York.
I. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Pennsylvania, Gen'l Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Gen'l Agents for Ohio, Indiana etc.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
New York January 28th, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	3,808,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,160,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	$4,224,564 81
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,305,655 45

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$6,864,457 50
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,177,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	292,414 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,232,433 27
Cash in Bank	375,374 02
Total Amount of Assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROBT. G. FERGUSSON, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, CHAS. P. BURDETT, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JAMES LOW, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

WIDOWS'
AND
ORPHANS'
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co.,
OFFICE,
No. 132 Broadway, New York.
CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.
CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS
$1,000,000.
PREMIUMS, POLICIES, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH!
ALL POLICIES ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.
DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE AT END OF SECOND YEAR AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.
Average Dividends have been to date as follows:
ON LIFE POLICIES, OVER 30 PER CENT. IN CASH.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES, OVER 22 PER CENT. IN CASH.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.
H. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Ass't Sec'y.

HOME
Insurance Company
Offices No. 135 Broadway, New York, and 151 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital - $2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1868 - - - 3,720,991 60
Liabilities - - - - - - 136,453 16

Desiring to deal directly with its Customers, this Company will hereafter make a rebate from the Premium on Risks in the City, equal to the Commission heretofore paid as Brokerage.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
119 Broadway, N. Y.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1868, $1,477,677 12.
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
Frank W. Ballard, Secretary.
Nathan Harper, Ass't Secretary

COLUMBIA
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
Office No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
SURPLUS.....55,472 80
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, April 1st, 1867....$255,472 80
ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.
ED. E. SATTERLEE, Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY
Life Insurance
AND
ANNUITY COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine Street,
NEW YORK,

OFFICERS:
ROBERT L. CASE, President.
THEO. R. WETMORE, Vice-Pres't.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HAIGHT,
EDWARD WOOD,
CHARLES E. SWORDS,
JOHN F. UNDERHILL,
ROBT. LINDLEY MURRAY,
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
WILLIAM HURRARD,
JOHN H. DRAPER,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
AUGUSTUS TABER,
JOHN W. GRAYDON,
ISAAC W. HUSHLEIGE, Brooklyn, L. I.
NATH. R. WEED, Harlem, C.,
WM. H. WILLIS, New Hamburgh, N. Y.,
GEORGE INNIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
ROBERT BOWNE,
CHARLES T. GOODWIN,
SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
EDWARD MARSHALL,
ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
ISAAC H. ALLEN,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
EDMUND TITUS,
CHARLES BELLOWS,
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL,
JOHN T. WILLETS,
A. R. WETMORE,
ROBERT B. HOWLAND,
SANDFORD R. KNAPP, Peekskill, N. Y.
JAMES HIGLER, Newburgh, N. Y.,
DAVID MOORE,
EDWARD C. JONES, New Bedford, Mass.

No Restriction on Travel, except in the Tropics.
Policies Incontestable after Three Annual Payments, except in case of Fraud.
This Company offers as great inducements to those PAYING THEIR PREMIUMS ALL
IN CASH
as any in the country at the same time giving them the privilege of availing themselves of the
LOAN,
should the necessity arise.
ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING AFTER THREE YEARLY CASH PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

The Progress of this Company is Shown by Table the Annexed:

Year 1862.....	New Policies.	No. of Policies issued each year.	Gross Receipts.	Amount Insured by New Policies.	Total Gross Assets.	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets.
1863.....	211	3,325	925,857	1,000,000	1,727,807	727,807
1864.....	1,403	9,134	3,411,411	9,070,595	5,139,218	3,411,411
1865.....	808	8,435	2,619,742	7,526,999	7,759,760	2,619,742
1866.....	1,055	9,490	2,905,520	9,070,595	10,665,280	2,905,520
1867.....	1,028	10,383	3,251,857	10,383,000	13,917,137	3,251,857

For General or District Agencies apply to the offices of the Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street, N. Y.

☞ Liberal Commissions to experienced Agents.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."
The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
102 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	1,313,622 50
CASH ASSETS	$1,912,622 50

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
names against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, Rents, Leases, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the Participating Plan, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1862, '63, '65, '66, '67, and '68, are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.

A. A. Low.....A. A. Low & Brothers.
John D. Wolfe.....David Dows & Co.
S. E. Chittenden.....S. E. Chittenden & Co.
Loring Andrews.....Loring Andrews & Sons.
Charles Cobb.....
Wm. T. Coleman.....Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
Wm. H. Swan.....Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
William T. Booth.....Booth & Dilgar.
Chas. M. Connolly.....Connolly & Co.
William V. Brady.....
George W. Lane.....Geo. W. Lane & Co.
Chas. Curtis Taber.....C. C. & H. M. Taber.
Samuel D. Babcock.....Babcock, Brothers & Co.
Henry C. Bowen.....Henry C. Bowen.
Charles B. Hull.....Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
James Fraser.....Fraser, Major & Co.
William M. Valk.....
Hiram Barney.....Barney, Butler & Parsons.
Lawrence Turnure.....Moses Taylor & Co.
Sheppard Gandy.....Sheppard Gandy.
George Griswold.....N. L. & G. Griswold.
Samuel A. Sawyer.....Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
Cyrus Curtiss.....President Washington Life Ins. Co.
William D. Morgan.....E. E. Morgan & Son.
Wm. Allen Butler.....
Uriel A. Murdock.....President Continental Bank.
D. H. Arnold.....President of Mercantile Bank.
Charles Lanson.....C. H. Marshall & Co.
L. H. Bingham.....Late Brigham & Parsons.
Wellington Clapp.....Late Clapp & Kent.
Bradish Johnson.....Johnson & Lazarus.
John Caswell.....John Caswell & Co.
Henry E. Pierrepont.....Spaulding, Ewald & Co.
John Paine.....
Joseph Battell.....Edeston, Battell & Co.
Robert H. McCurdy.....late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
George S. Stephenson.....George S. Stephenson & Co.
George Moser.....J. Davenport & Co.
Wm. M. Richards.....Richards & Collins.
Wm. H. Cunningham.....
Henry Eyre.....
Charles H. Booth.....Charles H. Booth & Co.
Edward Martin.....Martin & Co.
Horace B. Claflin.....H. B. Claflin & Co.
CYRUS PECK Secretary

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Wm. C. Alexander, *President.*
Henry B. Hyde, *Vice-President.*
George W. Phillips, *Actuary*
Jas. W. Alexander, *Secretary.*

Cash Assets, - - $6,000,000.
Annual Premium Income, $4,000,000.

THE EQUITABLE'S RATIO OF TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEATH EXPENSES (EXCLUSIVE OF PROFIT DEMANDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS) TO CASH PREMIUM RECEIPTS HAS BEEN LESS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Rank of "THE EQUITABLE" among all American Companies, as to New Business done since its organization, stands as follows:

In 1860 it was the Ninth. In 1864 and 1865 the Sixth.
In 1861 the Eighth. In 1866 the Fourth.
In 1862 and '63 the Seventh. In '67 (fiscal y'r) the Second.

It is unquestionably the most successful Company ever organized, and, for its years,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World!

THE
WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Company,
155 Broadway, New York.

Cyrus Curtiss, President. W. A. Brewer, Jr., Secretary.
Matthew Mitchell, Vice-President. Cyrus Munn, Assistant Secretary.

Dr. B. W. M'CREADY, Medical Examiner.

Cash Assets over $1,500,000, and increasing more than Two Thousand Dollars per day above all Losses and Expenses.

A CLAUSE IN EACH POLICY SECURES IT FROM FORFEITURE.

All Dividends Non-Forfeitable by Charter.

The Washington is PURELY MUTUAL, and divides its profits among its policy-holders only.

Dividends, upon Contribution Plan, made and paid at the end of the first and every year, and applied to increase the amount of insurance, or as cash in payment of premium.

ALL POLICIES KEPT IN FORCE BY DIVIDENDS. Example:—Age 44, Policy $10,000, Annual Premium $384 60, with dividends amounting to $288, would be insured for $10,000 for 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failure to pay the premium. In some cases the dividends would keep the policies in force for years.

Policies on a medium age become Self-sustaining in about Fifteen Years.

That the WASHINGTON is a great Public Favorite will be seen from the fact that the business of the past year shows a greater increase over that of the preceding year than that of any other Cash Company, while the business of the best Note Companies actually fell off during 1867.

With policies and dividends non-forfeitable, with unsurpassed accommodations to policy-holders, with stability thoroughly tested during the past eight years, the WASHINGTON stands unrivaled in its advantages.

THE WASHINGT

ALSO
CHURCH AND OFFICE
FURNITURE.
Children's Desks and Tables for Home Study.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Factory and Salesroom
26 Grove st., New York.

SHALER'S FAMILY SCALES
Are indespensable to the Housewife.
Three sizes are now offered, weighing 12 lbs., 25 lbs., and 60 lbs. AGENTS AND THOROUGH CANVASSERS are finding profitable employment. More agents are wanted. Send for Pamphlet, containing descriptive price-list, etc.
ALVAH BUSHNELL, General Agent,
No. 32 Courtlandt street, New York.

OTIS
SAFETY
HOISTING MACHINERY.
OTIS BROS. & CO.,
No. 309 Broadway, New York.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS IN GOLD $1,370,000.
DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.
LOUIS McLANE, Esq., Pres't. WELLS, FARGO & Co.
J. LEES, Esq., of LEES & WALLER.
FREDERICK BILLINGS, Esq.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, Esq.
J. G. KELLOGG, Esq.
MOSES ELLIS, Esq., Boston.
Stockholders of this Company are individually liable for its debts, in addition to which $150,000 will be held in the State of New York for the security of Policyholders.
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 202 Broadway.

Financial & Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

Up to the close of the last week money continued in abundant supply and without essential change in the rates of loans and discounts. Stock-houses were freely supplied on Government securities at three per cent. This is a very remarkable state of affairs for the close of September; and, though Monday is the much-dreaded day for the banks to make their quarterly statement, but little apprehension is felt of any greater stringency. There was a slight movement toward a tight money market in the middle of the week, caused by reports of the Government agents having appeared in the Gold Room as sellers of gold; but it produced only a temporary effect. The healthy condition of the country, the certainty of the election of Grant and Colfax, the power of the Government to issue fifty millions more of currency, the abundance of our grain crops, and the removal of all fears of the Secretary of the Treasury attempting to contract the volume of greenbacks, place our financial condition so much beyond the reach of contingent disaster, that the commercial public are beginning to feel a degree of security which has not been enjoyed before since the outbreak of the war. This feeling cannot fail to beget a very lively speculative movement, which has only begun to manifest itself among the operators on the Stock Exchange. The upward movement which we noticed last week was only slightly checked by the reported action of the Treasury Department in selling gold. But the movement appears to have begun again in earnest, and all the railway stocks felt the benefit of it, Erie being the strongest of them. The Northwest shares show every symptom of a considerable rise. It is very evident that somebody is going to "push things" in that direction. N. Y. Central is very firm; but the uncertainty that prevails in respect to the anxiously anticipated extra dividend keeps it from rising as rapidly as it probably will before long. Michigan Southern is looking up, and is said to be one of the cheapest stocks on the list, as we should say it was. An eight per cent. stock selling at 84 is certainly very remarkable; while Hudson River, which pays the same dividend, is selling at 141.

Pacific Mail keeps up wonderfully well; but no well-informed person appears to have any confidence in the reports of a settlement of the rivalry with the Webb line.

Governments are evenly maintained, and are no doubt a good purchase for investment, of all classes. The Southern state bonds must be a good purchase at the present prices; but they will be regarded as "shaky" until the next administration gets fairly into working order, and gives indication, as we do not doubt it will, of an earnest desire to grapple vigorously with the question of reconstruction.

Gold fluctuates, but with an apparent downward tendency. The shipments of the week are small. It sold as low as 141¾ on Saturday, and closed on Monday at 142¼. The Treasury Office received for gold customs during the week $3,460,526, and paid out for gold interest $164,814. The banks lose on their specie averages $2,062,259, and on their general line of deposits $756,249.

The bank statement does not materially vary from that of last week, and, considering the time of year, it may be regarded as decidedly favorable. It is certainly so construed by "the street."

DRY GOODS.

There has been a rather lively trade among the jobbers during the week, the Western purchasers having delayed so long that they could not safely put off their purchases any longer. But this liveliness has not had any sensible effect on the prices of domestic goods; except, possibly, to prevent a greater fall than has actually taken place. There has been a drooping tendency in almost all kinds of cotton goods, which is the natural effect of a decline in the price of the raw material.

In brown sheetings and shirtings there has not been much doing, and prices have remained comparatively steady, in consequence of the commission-houses not pressing sales. A rather heavy demand for brown sheetings for export has helped to sustain the market. The jobbers, being already well supplied, have not been large purchasers during the week.

The decline in standard bleached fabrics has been much greater than in brown goods. The fall has been full 2½ to 3 cents a yard; but then it must be remembered that the nominal price of bleached goods was relatively higher than of unbleached. New York Mills are selling at 25 cents, and Wamsutta at 22½. In the less popular styles of bleached goods the fall has not been so great.

Drills of the best kinds remain without change; but the demand is light, and large orders would probably command a reduction.

In cotton flannels there is less doing than is usual at this season, and prices are softening. But no marked change has yet taken place.

Corset jeans are moderately active, and prices remain unchanged.

Apron checks are dull, and prices are lower for the common qualities, but the best grades are firmly held.

Stripes and ticks of all grades are lower in price, but especially of the inferior qualities.

Denims and cottonades, as a general thing, are not in good demand at this season; but the prices do not give way much, and cottonades, in particular, are firmly held.

Printing-cloths seem to show more firmness than any other kinds of cotton goods. In prints there is a tolerably active business doing, for the more tasteful and popular styles especially; but the sales are not near as lively as might reasonably be expected at this season. But for the common and ordinary styles the market is dull, and sales are difficult except at very low prices. Sprague's fancy prints are sold as low as 13½ cents, with a discount of 2 per cent.

Ginghams are in good demand, and prices are firmer—that is, for the better qualities.

Rolled jaconets are without any change of prices. Only moderately active.

In cambrics there is more doing for the better qualities; but common qualities are not in request, and prices are drooping.

Silesias sell moderately, and the better qualities command full prices.

Italian cloths are in fair demand for the better kinds. There is but little demand for the inferior grades.

In muslin de laines there is considerable doing. Prices are comparatively lower than for other kinds of dress-goods; but the demand for the better styles prevents a fall.

Woolen shawls are in fair demand; and prices, which opened low at the commencement of the fall trade, have advanced in some styles. The sales of the better kinds are fully up to the supply in the market.

Woolen goods generally are in good demand, and prices are well maintained; but cloths are not so much sought for as some other styles. Overcoatings and fancy cassimeres are in good demand. The stock on the market is by no means large. Satinets of the better kinds sell freely, but the inferior kinds are lower.

Flannels are in fair request, and prices steady; but blankets are dull for the season.

In foreign goods there has been considerable activity, and the offerings at auction have been large, particularly of merinos and muslin de laines; but prices, except for very choice styles, have given way a little. The market is very abundantly supplied with dress-goods of the lower descriptions; and a large part of the importations now arriving go into bond, which indicates a limited demand. The auction-rooms have been well attended; but the buyers have not manifested any great anxiety to load up at present prices.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—The features of our Flour market the past week shows but little change as compared with the week previous; the more liberal receipts, less favorable news from Europe, a decline in gold, and an advance in freights have given buyers the advantage. This is especially true of New Spring Wheat Extras, and in these a decline of 50 cts. and $1 per barrel has been submitted to; the heaviness the most noticeable in the better grades of Spring Wheat, of which our receipts the past week have chiefly consisted. At the above concession the demand for export has been more active. The medium grades have been freely offered, and have fluctuated daily, though the anxiety to sell has been less apparent than for a fortnight previous. Family grades have been better sustained than hitherto, and at the close there is a more confident feeling noticeable. The receipts of choice Spring Wheat brands have been largely in excess of the local demand, the decline has been quite rapid, and we have had to note great irregularity in the sales. A good business has been done in No. 2 and Superfine, and prices have been comparatively well sustained; but of all other grades the supply is larger and considerably in excess of the corresponding week last year. Old Spring Wheat Extras have sold well, and in them the decline has been moderate. The exports of the week have been 14,891 barrels, including 4,988 barrels to Europe, 6,317 barrels to South America, and 3,586 barrels to the British Provinces, and for the corresponding week last year 23,651 barrels. California Flour has been distributed in small lots. Several lots of New received *via* the Isthmus have been disposed of at $12 50. Southern Flour has been in more active demand. Early in the week the medium grades were held with more steadiness; but later, with an increased desire to sell, a concession has been made on all grades, and at the close the market is inactive and heavy. The sales of the week are 5,820 barrels. Rye Flour has been in steady demand, and prices have declined slightly, and favor the buyer at the close. The sales are 2,570 barrels. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, and prices have favored the buyer, and at the close the market is dull and heavy. The market for Wheat the past week has been more active; but with larger receipts a rapid decline in gold, reduced limits to shippers' orders, and a marked advance in freights, have given buyers a great advantage. Spring has declined 7@10 cents per bushel. Winter of ordinary quality had declined, but choice descriptions have ruled quite firm, especially Amber Michigan and very choice White do, from Kalamazoo. California has ruled dull and heavy. We have added daily to our stock, and estimate it at about 278,000 bushels, against 250,000 bushels the corresponding week last year, with a much larger quantity now on the canals and lakes than last year. The receipts at the upper lake ports have not been equal to the general expectation, and it is very apparent that farmers will not sell freely at the prices now current with them; but only those that are compelled to sell will do so, and present indications do not point to a large stock at the close of navigation. Spring Wheat now commands prices relatively higher than Flour, and at the decline it has been taken freely for export. Some weeks since we alluded to the probable change likely to take place during the autumn in freights and gold, and during the past week we have fully realized our expectations. The variations have been adverse to the Corn and Wheat, and the indications now are that the rates of freight will control the prices of Spring Wheat for some weeks to come, or until receivers commence to store freely. The exports of the week have been 183,205 bush., against 57,185 bush. the corresponding week last season. Our receipts of No. 1 Wheat have thus far proved light. Barley has been more active. Prices early in the week declined, but ere the close improved. Oats have been in active demand, in part speculative. With liberal arrivals we have added considerably to our stock, and find it about 650,000 bush. But, notwithstanding the large receipts, prices have advanced 8 cts per bush. The quality of those from the upper lakes is good—better than was generally expected. Rye has been in fair demand, and at full prices. Corn has been comparatively quiet and under liberal arrivals, less favorable news from Europe, and a rapid advance in freights, prices have declined, with slight variations, and at times we have had a good speculative inquiry. At the close the market is dull and lower.

BROOM CORN.—The inquiry is light, and the market is dull and heavy at 9½@12 cts. per lb.

COAL.—The arrivals of Domestic have been large, and we find our stock is considerably in excess of last year, and the consumption moderate. The Eastern inquiry is less active and prices unchanged. Sales from yard at $4@6 per ton. Foreign is in good demand and is steady. House Coals are firm and more active.

COFFEE.—A good steady inquiry from the trade and much more encouraging advices from Rio Janeiro have imparted a very firm tone to the market for Brazil Coffee, and prices generally are well sustained. The strength is most noticeable on the prime and fancy grades; but even the common qualities have shown greater uniformity than for some time past. The supply is still liberal, though the shipments from Rio have been partially checked. Java is merely nominal. Other kinds dull and rather lower. We quote at 20¼@11 cts. for fair to good cargoes Rio in bond; 13@17½cts. for Rio in parcels, duty paid; 21@23½ cts. for Java; 14½@16½ cts. for Maracaibo; and 14½@16 cts. for Laguayra—all gold.

COTTON.—Finding that the advanced figures were likely to shut off the already small demand, and the supplies rather increasing, holders soon after our last made concessions to the extent of about 1½ cts. per pound. Latterly the stock has again run pretty low, and there is a partial recovery of ¼ct.; but we note a strong undercurrent of weakness, and, should the crop come forward as rapidly as expected, the prospect for an early decline is good. The principal operators are speculators, and they in all cases are regulating their purchases entirely by pressing necessities. The offerings from the interior and to arrive are liberal, and to prevent stock going into store sellers frequently accept ¼@1 cent below current rates. Crop advices indicate a yield fully up to most expectations, and from Europe we learn that the Egyptian crop will be "enormous." At the close the market is irregular, at 25@25½ cts. for Middling Uplands, to 26½@26¾ cts. for do. New Orleans and Texas.

FLAX.—A limited supply here, and the market is firm. Sales of New at 19@23 cts., the latter for Chicago.

GINSENG.—The demand is fair for Western at $1@$1 05 per lb. for large lots, and small lots at 95@$1 per lb.

GUANO.—A moderate demand for Peruvian at $89@$90, currency, and $60 per ton, gold.

OIL CAKE.—A fair demand for Western New Oblong at $63, currency, and $46@$47, gold, for City.

OIL MEAL.—The demand is fair for city use at $3 75@$3 87½ per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—The jobbing trade in Mess Pork has again rather light. Gold has declined, and, with no inducement for speculation in any of the hog products, at the moment holders have continued to "unload," and prices in consequence gradually worked downward, closing weak and unsettled, with the offerings exceeding the demand. Prime Mess is scarce and quite firmly held. Other styles are without features of interest. We quote Old Mess (nominally) at $38 25. New Mess $38 12½@$38 25. Prime Mess $35 50@$36 75. Prime, Extra Prime $34 25@$34 87. Rumps $26@$26 25, and City Mess $31@$31 25. The latest sale for future delivery was at $36, seller's option, October. Beef is dull and heavy, it being utterly impossible to induce buyers to operate except in just such lots as immediate wants require. Prices close irregular at about $12@$19 50 for Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef dull and nominal, though a small lot old Indian Mess was forced off at about $32@$32 50. Beef Hams are pressed for sale and tend downward, closing at $25@$29. Cut Meats are entirely neglected, and it is difficult to even induce buyers to make a bid. The nominal rates are 11½@12 cts. for Dry Salted Shoulders, 12¾@13¾ cts. for do. Hams, 16@17¼ cts. for Pickled Hams, and 18@18½ cts. for Smoked Hams. Bacon continues to be freely offered, and is gradually working downward, closing somewhat nominal at about 14¾@14¾ cts. for Cumberland, 15¾ cts. for Short Rib, 16@16¾ cts. for Short Clear, and 16½@17 cts. for Ice-Cured stock. Lard has been greatly neglected, and in order to sell a further reduction in prices was found to be necessary, the market now standing at about 18¾ cts. for No. 1, 19 cts. for City, and 19½@19¾ cts. for Steam. The last sales, for future delivery, were at 15¼ cts. for December, and 15 cts. for January.

SEEDS.—A limited demand for Clover Seed at 13¾@14 cts. The stock is increasing. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at $3@$3 25 per bushel. Rough Flaxseed is firm at $2 80@$2 85 per bush.

SUGARS.—For Raw Sugars there has been a very brisk demand from refiners, the trade, and for shipment, causing a material reduction in the supply. This has naturally given sellers a great advantage, and prices improved fully ⅝ ct. per lb. At the close trade has fallen off a trifle, partly owing to the weakness in gold, and the feeling is barely steady. We quote at 11⅛@11⅝ cts. for fair to good Refining, 11¾@12 cts. for fair to good Grocery, and 12 cts. for No. 12 Box Dutch Standard. Refined in good demand, and firm at 15¼@15⅝ cts. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed; 14¾@15¼ cts. for Soft White, and 13¾@14¾ cts. for Yellow.

STEARINE.—The supply is light, and the demand fair at 20½@21¼ cts., cash.

TALLOW.—The market has declined, with a fair demand at the concession. Sales of 470,000 lbs., at 13¾@13¾ cts.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1868.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT, can be more perfectly relied upon than any other newspaper in the city, is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	10½
Manchester, L.	13½	Columbia	10
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	11½
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	13
Glens	13	Richmond	13
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	11
Freemans	12½	Mourning	11½
Dwights	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	12½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	13	Manchester	14½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A.	14	Pepperell, E	16
Lawrence, C.	14½	" F	14½
" F	14	" G	13½
" G	13	" H	12½
" H	12½	" I	11½
Pacific, Extra	15½	" O	13
" H	14½	" P	12
" I	13½	" R	10½
Atlantic, A	16	" T	9½
" B	15	Boot, S	10
" C	14	" O	9
" D	13	" R	8
" E	12	Appleton, A	14
Superior, IXL	14	Laconia H	15½
Shawmut, A	14	" O	12
Agawam, F	13½	" B	10
" G	12½	" C	9
Massachusetts	14	Lyman, E	14½
" BB	13½	" C	13
" EE	12½	" D	11½
Indian Head	14½	Utica	14
Exeter, A	14½	Fremont, C	12½
" B	13½	Iroquois	11
Medford	14		
Augusta	14½		
"	13½		
Gilbon	13½		
Pittsfield, A	13		
Kennebec	10½		
Everett, AA	14½		
Shannon	13		
Bedford, R	13½		
Conesto Co. E	10½		

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	25	Dwight	18
Wamsutta	22½	Ballou & Son	14½
"	20½	"	13
Tuscarora	20	Lonsdale	18
Williamsville	15	Cambric	15½
Rates	18	Hill	18
White Rock	17	"	15
Forestdale	17	Bartlett	15½
Indian River, X	12½	33-inch	14½
"	11	31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James S'm'n Mills	15½
" XX	11½	36-inch	15½
Masonville	17½	33-inch	13½
Blackstone	15	Great Falls, J	14
Hope	15	" N	12½
Langdon	15	" Q	16½
" 45-inch	19	" T	14½
" 36-inch	21	Red Bank	14
Wauregan	18	Waltham, A	13½
Pengerell	15	" 42-inch	15½
"	14	" B	14½
"	13	" 42-inch	16½
"	12	" C	13½
"	10½	" D	10½
Utica	23	Franklin M'f'g Co.	14½
"	21	Pepperell	14
"	18	Putnam, A	13
"	16½	" B	12
Boot, R	14	Green, C	13½
" B	14	Amoskeag, A	16½
" W	13	" Z	13½
Androscoggin	18	Whitesville	16
Canoe	9	"	12½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	33
York	29	" BB	30
Blue Hill	25	" AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, B grey	20½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	20
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	22½
York	18	" BB	19
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	14½	Eagle	14
Hamilton	16	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A, C, A	33	Hamilton, Regular	25
" B	28	Willow Brook	24
" C	20	Egerett	20
" D	19	" Extra	30
Conestoco 4-4	38	Hampden, C	20
" Extra	38	Pearl River	30
Swift River	17	Pittsfield	10

CORSET JEANS

Amoskeag	18	Pepperell	15
Laconia	14	Bates	17
Naumkeag Satteens	16	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	14

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	18	Augusta	16
Stark, A	18	Wiuthrop	14½

DELAINES

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	20	Sprague	19
Manchester	20	Armures	21

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton	30	Ellerton	25
Laconia	30	"	22
Pemberton, A	25	Amoskeag	24
"	25	Nashua	18

J. R. TERRY,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, AND NO. 19 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
HATS AND FURS,
for Gents', Youth's, Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear, in every variety, style and quality unsurpassed.
A liberal discount to clergymen.

BOYNTON'S CELEBRATED
FURNACES,
FOR WARMING DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FORTY-EIGHT SIZES AND PATTERNS, BRICK AND PORTABLE FOR COAL AND WOOD. ALSO, PUGPLACE AND PARLOR HEATERS; RANGES AND KITCHENERS; PARLOR, OFFICE, COOK, AND LAUNDRY STOVES.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., Manufacturers,
Send for circulars. No. 234 Water st., New York.

THE
"WEBER" PIANO-FORTE
IS RECOMMENED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
by the Press, and by the Conservatories of Music of New York and Brooklyn as the
Best Piano-Forte Manufactured.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome street, New York.

SWAMP FEVERS.
The sun is generating atmospheric poison in all marshy districts at this season, and Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever are more or less prevalent in all such localities. But mark this: it is optional with their inhabitants whether they will shake and burn, or not. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will invariably arrest an attack of malarious fever (if taken when the symptoms first appear) within a few hours. It is an absolute specific for intermittents of every type. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Barlow Stevens,
Manufacturer and Commission Merchant in
Floor Oil-Cloths,
ALL WIDTHS, 4-4 to 24-4.
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade Street N. Y.

HARMONY
Manufactured by the
25
VERY BEST
MANNER
of Pure Materials
ONLY.
F. W. & C. F. LECGETT & CO.,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in WHITE LEAD, ZINC, GLUE, and COLORS, 301 Pearl st., N.Y.
Special Quotations furnished on application.

BANNER WORKS.
GENUINE
Pearl White Lead

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND COUPON BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD Coin, free of Government tax, are for sale at the office of the Company, 12 Wall street, at 95 per cent, and accrued interest in currency. At the present price of gold, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent., and in the estimation of the Company they are the cheapest first-class security offered in the market.

Pamphlets, giving further information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

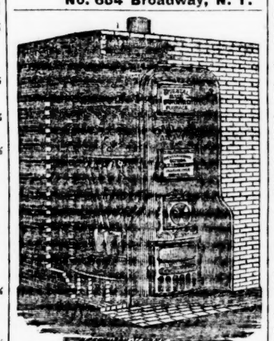
New Patent Base-Burning
FIRE-PLACE
HEATER.
THE "IMPERIAL."
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
BURTIS & SANDERS,
235 Water Street, N. Y.

BYZANTINE
And other Antique Ornaments in Jewelry.
A Choice Selection at
C. A. STEVENS & CO.'S,
40 East 14th st., Union Square.

GAS FIXTURES.
Just opened, a most extensive assortment of new styles, manufactured expressly for the Fall Trade. Prices low.
Special attention given to fitting up Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.
JOHN TRICCE,
Late with BALL, BLACK & CO.,
706 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 4th street and Astor Place.

STANDARD TEXT-BOOKS
AND
Educational Appliances
FOR
COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, and SCHOOLS
OF ALL GRADES.
PUBLISHED BY
Chas. Scribner & Co.,
654 Broadway, N. Y.
Full Descriptive Catalogues of these Appliances, with testimonials, sent to any address upon application. Special terms made for first introduction.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.



BASE-BURNING STOVES AND FURNACES.
THE ORIENTALS
Nine Sizes of Stoves.
Six Sizes of Parlor Furnaces.
Six Sizes of Portable Furnaces.
Four Sizes of Brick Furnaces.
ALL NEW PATTERNS.
EVERY STOVE AND FURNACE GUARANTEED.
PERRY & CO.,
Oriental Stove Works,
ALBANY, N. Y.

CHURCH FAIRS, Etc.—The undersigned has a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and other articles, at his CENTRAL BAZAAR, No. 75 Bowery, and at his branch stores, 617 Eighth ave., N. Y., 244 Market st., Newark, N. J., 77 Newark ave., Jersey City, 111 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 158 Washington st., Providence, R. I., and near P. O., Bristol, R. I., designed for FAIRS in Churches and other places, and is prepared to sell at prices below the market. Associations engaged in such enterprises allowed to return all goods not sold. The stock includes Fancy Work Boxes, Desks, Stationery, Cling Fancy Ware, Soaps, Perfumery, Asia Fortunaises, Combs, Brushes, Worsted Goods, Gloves, Hose, Musical Instruments, Clothes Pins, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishings, etc., etc., and toys in endless variety. Goods carefully packed and sent by express or otherwise to any address. Direct to SAMUEL D. WILSON, 75 Bowery, N. Y.

BREAST MILK,
Comstock's Rational Food. The heart of the berry of Wheat and Barley are the ingredients. *It is by analysis and use a Breast Milk.* It is a perfect substitute, and contains all the elements that form Flesh, Blood, Bone, and Muscle. Will keep in any climate. 8 per cen. or $8 per dozen. Sold by druggists. D. D. T. MOORE, COMSTOCK, No. 176 Fulton street N. Y.

Pyle's Saleratus
Is Acknowledged the Best in Use,
Always put up in pound packages
FULL WEIGHT.
Sold by Grocers Everywhere

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, DIABETES.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* has advised its readers on all inhalations of oxygenized air, snuffs, and other nasal injections. Dr. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., proprietor for sixty years of the Linnæan Nurseries, announces his Sovereign Remedials from Plants, which are unfailing cures of these diseases. His Potent Remedies also eradicate all Liver and Kidney diseases, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Spermatorrhœa, Skin, and Mercurial, and other eruptive diseases. Medical Circulars 25 cents.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East Twenty-first street, reopened Monday, Sept. 21st. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

Vermont Spring.
THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY KNOWN for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, etc. Send for Pamphlets.
BAKER & CO., Chelsea, Vt., and No. 617 Broome st., N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ORGANS.
THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE LOWEST IN PRICE
THE
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company
have now such great facilities and resources that they undertake to offer not only the BEST and CHEAPEST instruments, in the greatest variety as to capacity and style, from plain to very elegant, but also the LOWEST-PRICED organs, of good quality, which can be produced in America. They now manufacture three grades of organs—viz.:

I.
THE
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS,
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE in their department, acknowledged the best instruments of their general class in the world; winners of OVER SEVENTY HIGHEST PREMIUMS in America, and of the FIRST-CLASS MEDAL at the recent WORLD'S EXPOSITION in Paris, in competition with the best makers of all countries. As to the excellence of these instruments, the manufacturers refer with confidence to the musical profession generally, who will, almost with unanimity, testify that they are UNSURPASSED. Every one bears on its name-board the trade-mark, "MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN." Prices fixed and invariable—$110 to $1,000 each—from which there is no discount to churches or schools.

II.
THE METROPOLITAN ORGANS.
A new series of organs, of great power, fine quality, and much variety of tone, elegantly and thoroughly made in every particular, and in general excellence second only to the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. Each one has the trade-mark, "Metropolitan Organ." Prices, $130 to $400 each. A liberal discount to churches, clergymen, etc.

III.
The Mason & Hamlin
Portable Organ;
very compact in size, the interior always of the very best quality, but cases quite plain. Each one bears the trade-mark, "Mason & Hamlin Portable Organ." Prices, $75 to $125 each, fixed and invariable.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
From this date (October, 1868,) we shall introduce in several styles of our Cabinet Organs a new and very beautiful invention, combining several recent patents. It will be known as
The Mason & Hamlin Improved
VOX HUMANA, OR FAN TREMOLO,
and excels every other attachment of this general class in the beauty of its effects, the perfect ease with which it is operated, its durability, and freedom from liability to get out of order.

1. In connection with the Automatic Swell (exclusively used in the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs) it produces the nearest approach to the peculiarly sympathetic, rich, and attractive quality of a fine human voice yet attained in any reed instrument.

2. It is operated by the ordinary action of the bellows of the instrument, and requires no separate pedal, being played by the same motion, and as easily as an instrument without it.

3. It has no clockwork or machinery, and may be said to be entirely free from liability to get out of order and as durable as the instrument itself.

Circulars and Catalogues, with full descriptions and illustrations, free. Address THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont st., Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the oldest and largest concern of the kind in the United States, possessing extraordinary facilities for the manufacture of *Superphosphate of Lime, controlling nearly the* night-soil, offal, bones, and dead animals of New York. Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the Great German Guano Company, offer for sale in lots to suit customers.
8,000 TONS
OF
DOUBLE-REFINED POUDRETTE.
Made from night-soil, blood, bones, and offal, ground to a powder.
Its effects have been proved astonishing, doubling the crops and maturing them ten days or two weeks earlier. Equal to the best brands of Superphosphate for *Present Crop*, although only one-half
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Packed in bbls. of 250 lbs. each.
BONE DUST.
1—COARSE and FINE MIXED. 2—FINE, suitable for Drilling. 3—POWDERED Bone, Ground in equal proportions and *drilled in* with the seed, have produced most remarkable effects. Sold as low as any article of the same purity and fineness in the market.
NITRO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
We offer this Phosphate confidently as being as good, if not superior, to any *ever* made or sold in this market, containing a larger amount of soluble Phosphate and Ammon a than usual in Superphosphates. For PERMANENT as well as for immediate powerful effect upon land it has NO EQUAL.
Price in New York, $55 PER TON of 2,000 lbs. For Price Lists, Circulars, etc., apply to the
LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Post-office Box 2139.
65 COURTLANDT ST.,
New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—
To solicit orders for DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings. A book that is needed in every family. Over 50,000 copies sold within three months.
Agents and subscribers, see that you get the *genuine edition, by Dr. Smith.*
The Springfield Republican (the leading secular newspaper of New England) says: "This edition, published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing."
The Congregationalist (the leading religious journal of New England) says: "Whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy this."
Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no GENERAL AGENTS, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars, with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers,
J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ANDERSON'S
Rheumatic Balsam
for nearly forty years has been known as a valuable Remedy in both Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
The Balsam is put up in bottles with suitable directions, and may be had at wholesale at the store of the subscribers, and at Drug Stores generally in town and country.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 170 and 172 William street, New York.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

WHY IS THE
UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER
THE BEST?
Because it has Rowell's new double Cogs, which cannot crowd together and bind; also the PATENT STOP, which prevents the cogs from ever getting out of gear. Sold everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
No. 82 Cortlandt st., New York.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
37 Union Square, Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SMITH, ARNOLD & CO.'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Superior Pianos, and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
N. B.—We will rent our Organs by the month, letting the rent pay for them.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
A PERFECT HAIR-DRESSING,
for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. *It is the Best and Cheapest HAIR-DRESSING in the world.*
For Sale by all Druggists.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN Of MOORE'S Rural New YORKER, the Leading and Largest Circulating RURAL, LITERARY, and FAMILY NEWSPAPER, begins a Quarter Oct. 3; and, hence, *Now is the Time to Subscribe!* Eight Large Double Quarto Pages, Illustrated, with over a dozen distinct Departments, each ably conducted, the Best Talent being employed. Election will soon be over, when everything in both Town and Country will want the most Progressive, Timely, Entertaining, and Useful Weekly of its Class—Moore's RURAL. The 13 Numbers of this Quarter (Oct. 3 to Jan. 1) sent, Trial, for Only FIFTY CENTS! Try the Trial Trip! Address D. D. T. MOORE,
41 Park Row, New York, or Rochester, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NAUSEA and want of appetite are always the indicia of indigestion. Stimulants won't banish them. They are superinduced by an unnatural condition of the stomach and bowels, and the best known specific for these complaints is HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. No other medicine operates with the same directness on these important organs. This is not a mere *ad captandum* opinion; but a fact, attested by the experience of fifty years. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED! BOOK AGENTS, TO sell the "LIFE OF NAPOLEON III." by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. First